The Bombay Gazette

No. 7,119.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1869.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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—— including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per

[illegible], but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "Governor Higginson," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander W. B. Matthews, will be despatched on TUESDAY, 5th January, at noon.

	Jan.		Jan.
Bombay	5	Leave Galle	15
Carwar	7	„ Negapatam	17
Mangalore	8	„ Pondicherry	[illegible]
„ Cannanore	9	„ Madras	19
„ Calicut	9	„ Coconada	21
„ Beypore	10	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Cochin	11	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Tuticorin	13	„ Gopalpore	23
„ Colombo	14	Arrive Calcutta	25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

UP.	Jan.	Jan.	DOWN.	Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11	& 25	Leave Bussorah	29	& 12
„ Kurrachee	15	29	„ Fao	29	12
„ Guadur	[illegible]	30	„ Bushire	31	14
		Feb.		Feb.	
„ Muscat	19	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ B. Abbas	21	4	„ B. Abbas	4	18
„ Linga	22	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	25	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	26	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	12	27

The Steam-ship "Euphrates," 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on Monday, the 11th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)

THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched [illegible]. For Freight [illegible] apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail on the 7th or 8th instant.

THE fine Ship "British India" will sail as above, and has excellent accommodation for two Cabin Passengers. Terms moderate. Apply to Captain Wemyss on board, or to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birkby," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Birkby."

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Bombay," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "City of Bombay."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "British Consul," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "British Consul."

Bombay, 18th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Romulus," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL & Co., Agents for the Ship "Romulus."

Bombay, 28th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "British Viceroy," Peterson, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Peterson will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1868.

NOTICES.

CEMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to register orders or enter into Contracts for the Mersey Cement Company's celebrated Wouldham Cement, shortly expected per "Royal Family," "Helen Scott," "Prince Leopold," "Sam Mendel," "Seaforth," &c., &c. Early application is requested.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billiard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are [illegible] of the first quality.

N.B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other [illegible], and orders are now being registered, for

[illegible]moor Iron Plates.
[illegible]sh Portland Cement.
[illegible]ther Belting.
[illegible]tion and Delivery Hose.
[illegible]vils, Bellows, &c.
[illegible]ent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
[illegible]am Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
[illegible]et Zinc.
[illegible]vanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
[illegible]te, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.

[illegible]imates given for every description of Iron work and [illegible]inery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and [illegible] inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of [illegible]some Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of fifty years' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of Asthma, Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A Purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

This Powder is quite harmless to Animals, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in [illegible], and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. } Exclusive of Wines.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 5th and 20th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 8th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list, the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
[illegible] „ Under-vests.
[illegible] „ [illegible] Collars.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
[illegible] „ Fine Merino Drawers.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 „ White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM: BADHAM BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "China," (2,010 Tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 8th January, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 9th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Golconda," (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain W. Blake, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 8th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Carnatic" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

Unaccelerated Cargo ex
s. s. "Massilia," from Southampton, 28th November.
„ "Poonah," from Marseilles, 5th December.
Accelerated Cargo ex
s. s. "Nyanza," from Southampton, 5th December.
„ "Pera," from Marseilles, 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Toftcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees [illegible] "Helen Scott," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send [illegible] for their respective Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Gribble will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co., Agents Ship "Helen Scott."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER, Limited (in Liquidation.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bengal Credit Mobilier, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, No. 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, at Noon, on Wednesday the 3rd February 1869, for the purpose of receiving his Report and passing his Accounts.

HENRY F. BROWN, Liquidator.

Calcutta, 31st December 1868.

THE BENGAL CREDIT MOBILIER, Limited (in Liquidation.)—Notice is hereby given that the Fifth and Final Instalment of returned Capital of the Bengal Credit Mobilier, Limited, of Rupees Five per Share, will be payable at the Office of the Liquidator, No. 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on and after Monday the 11th January 1869, on which date Warrants will be ready for issue in exchange for the Share Certificates.

HENRY F. BROWN, Liquidator.

Calcutta, 31st December 1868.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

KURRACHEE LANDING and SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited.)—Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held this day, a Dividend, at the rate of 9 per cent., or Rs. 27 per Share, will be paid to Shareholders standing in the Company's Register at this date, at the Office of the undersigned, on and after the 11th January 1869, on presentation of Share Certificates. Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive Dividend on presenting Share Certificates at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 24th Dec. 1868.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S CONSUMERS are hereby informed that Mr. J. H. Perrins is the sole Executive Financial Representative of the Company, to whom all Communications should be addressed on matters of Finance.

By order of the Board,
THOS. PROUD, Resident Engineer and Manager.

4th January 1869.

IMPORTANT

TO MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India: Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

AMONTILLADO, a choice after-dinner Wine.
BRAUNBERGER, a fragrant dessert Wine.
CLARETS, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
CHAMBERTIN, the elite of Burgundies.
CURACOA, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
CHABLIS, the Wine to be served with Fish.
CHERRY BRANDY, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
EAST INDIA MADEIRA, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling NONPAREIL and other HOCKS, specially prepared for India.
GIN, Best London, [illegible]
GENEVA, best Dutch.
HOCHHEIMER, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
INVALIDS' PORT, really and truly splendid Wine.
JOHANNISBERGER, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
LIEBFRAUMILCH, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
MOSELLE NONPAREIL, the finest sparkling, brilliant condition.
MARSALA, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
MACON, cheap quality dinner Burgundy.
NUITS, a dinner Burgundy, medium quality.
ORANGE BITTERS, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
PORTS of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.

(Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.)

RUM, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
RUDESHEIMER, full bodied dinner Hock.
SAUTERNE, delicate and fine flavoured.
TRAMINER FORSTER, a very choice dessert Hock.

(Unexceptionally good Terms.)

Very old and choice pale COGNACS to medium quality.
WHISKY, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
XERES WINES, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
YQUEM SAUTERNE, shipped to order.
ZARA MARASCHINO DI, a choice Liqueur.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively copied in India, we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label when ordering Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being Wine Merchants in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders on orders of 30 dozens, are equal to growers' quotations, and in like manner, we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we ask a trial order, and solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

Traders indenting on us for not less than 100 dozens of any one Wine, (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the Corks if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. Agencies—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS'S NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, on WEDNESDAY, January 6, assisted by a host of celebrated Artistes. Singing, Dancing, and Acrobatic Performance, in addition to an extraordinary exhibition of Feats of Strength by various Members of this talented Company, which is now for the first time in Bombay. For full particulars see Small Bills everywhere. Tickets at Soundy's; and at the Theatre up till five o'clock on the day of Performance.

W. R. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

NOTICE.

HARVEY and BLOSSOM'S VARIETY TROUPE.

In consequence of a Grand Private Fete, in which the Variety Troupe take part, there will be NO PERFORMANCE at their Pavilion this evening, Tuesday, 5th January.

The Troupe resumes To-morrow Evening,
WEDNESDAY, 6TH JANUARY,
in
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that an adjourned Quarterly Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 6th day of January instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of this day.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 4th January 1869.

HALLUMS BROTHERS, Dealers in Poultry, Market, solicit the kind patronage of the Public.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co.
Established 1858.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.
6, MEADOW STREET,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-[illegible] with a [illegible]

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, ENGRAVER,
17, MEADOW STREET.

Sole Agent for H. T. Grandjean and Co., Locle and London. Medals at London 1851 and 1862, Paris 1855 and 1867, Berne 1857, Medal of Honour awarded by the National Academy of Switzerland.

T. C. M. is the Sole Agent in Bombay for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle and London. Established at London thirty years ago.

Also, for H. T. Perregaux's Watches, known in Bombay during the last twenty years.

T. C. M. was two years with Rosselet & Co.

T. C. M. has returned from home with the most splendid choice of Watches and Jewellery, the former guaranteed for one, two, three and four years, saving accident or dirt.

Watches from Rs. 12 to 1,000, including—

Gold pocket Chronometers, Great Repeater, Minute Repeater, Independent seconds, Keyless Calendar with sun or moon.

Enamelled and Diamond cases, Officer's and Soldier's Watches, Railway Time-keepers and many others. Jewellery, beautiful choice of gold Jewellery, guaranteed 15 carats, comprising Demi-Parures, Brooches, Earrings, Finger Rings, Crosses, Lockets, Charms, Scarf Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watch Chains, Collar Buttons, Shirt Studs, Jet Jewellery.

Imitation Jewellery.
Clocks Coucous.
Clocks with Alarm, lighting a candle on striking.
Ditto against Robbers.
Ditto Travelling.
Mechanical Toys.

T. C. M. is now prepared to undertake repairs of Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Musical Boxes.

All repairs warranted for 18 months or two years according to the price.

Orders for up-country stations punctually attended to.

TERMS CASH.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Thevenaz Brothers, Chatelain, H. Perregaux, Perrenoud Comtesse & Co., Comtesse & Co., and Roberts.

17, Meadow Street.

STUDIO.—No. 9, HUMMUM STREET.

SYKES & DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Shoapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c. &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO
SACHE AND MURRAY,
FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,
FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

MESSRS. SACHE AND MURRAY,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND COLOURISTS,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT DOOR TO SOUNDY & CO.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of
CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,
are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection.

VIEWS OF
BOMBAY AND VICINITY
in preparation, and will soon be ready.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions; especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA

TUESDAY, 5TH JANUARY 1869.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, G.C.S.I.

COMMODORE.
Captain [illegible], I.N.

VICE-COMMODORE. Capt. Henry.
REAR COMMODORE. H. Forman, Esq.

HON. SECRETARIES.
Captain Morland. Thos. E. Taylor, Esq.

HON. TREASURER.
P. A. [illegible], Esq.

STEWARDS.
G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.
James Rankin, Esq.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
C. P. Cooper, Esq.
H. Manisty, Esq.
Capt. Ducat, R.E.
[illegible] M. Bayley
Capt. Campbell
[illegible] Reid, Esq

STARTER ... Captain SEARLE.
UMPIRE ... „ DIXON.
REFEREE ... „ MORLAND.

PROGRAMME.

SAILING MATCHES.

First Race to start [illegible] at [illegible] A.M.

FIRST RACE (at 1-[illegible] P.M.)—[illegible] first and second class Yachts of fifteen tons and upwards, any rig, the property of a member of the Bombay Yacht Club.

1st Prize, a [illegible] Rs. [illegible]
2nd do. [illegible]

Vessel.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.	Station.
"Water Queen"	Lateen	[illegible]	H. Maxwell, Esq.	No. 1
"Cinderella"	do	[illegible]	Colonel Kennedy	„ 2
"Sea Queen"	do	[illegible]	H. Forman, Esq.	„ 3
"Augusta"	Schooner	[illegible]	G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.	„ 4
"Ianthe"	Lateen	[illegible]	C. P. Cooper, Esq.	„ 5

COURSE.—To start from between the Flagship and "Ajdaha," round the outer Light-ship, round a boat anchored at the south end of Caranja Shoal, round the Middle Ground, and back, passing between the Flag-ship and "Ajdaha," leaving all marks on the port hand.

SECOND RACE (at 1-45 P.M.)—Sailing Match for 3rd Class Yachts, of any rig, of and under fifteen tons.

First prize, a Purse value ... Rs. 150
Second do. ... „ 30

Vessel.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.	Station.
"Faerie"	Latten	[illegible]	T. P. C. Pryce, Esq.	No. 1
"Flying Fish"	do	11	Commodore.	„ 2
"Petrell"	Cutter	[illegible]	Captain Dixon	„ 3
"Erin"	S. Gunter	[illegible]	Captain Henry	„ 4
"Tom Cringle"	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	„ 5
"Othello"	Schooner	[illegible]	Captain Blackmore	„ 6
"Lissette"	Cutter	[illegible]	Captain Ducat	„ 7
"Tortoise"	do	[illegible]	C. Douglas, Esq.	„ 8
"A. Shuttleworth"	Lateen	5	A. Shuttleworth, Esq.	„ 9
"Tiney"	Cutter	[illegible]	T. E. Taylor, Esq	„ 10

COURSE.—To start from between the Flagship and the "Ajdah," round the Inner Light Ship, round a boat anchored off south end of Caranja Shoal, round the middle ground, back, passing between Flagship and "Ajdaha," leaving all marks on the port hand.

THIRD RACE (at 2 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Dubash boats and all boats other than Yachts.

First Prize ... Rs. 95
Second do. ... „ 30

Vessel.		Distinguishing Flag.	Station.
"Ryalee"	Lateen	American Ensign	No. 1
"Psyche"	do.	P. & O. Flag	„ 2

COURSE—Same as Second Race.

FOURTH RACE (at 2-15 P.M.)—Sailing Match for Ships' sailing boats of any rig or size.

First Prize, presented by John Sands, Esq., ... Rs. 235
Second do. ... „ 30

Vessel.	Distinguishing Flag.	Station.
"The Lilly"	Blue with white and red Diamond	No. 1
"Blaunce"	Blue Ensign	„ 2
"Talisman"	White Ensign with French Ensign	„ 3
"Diamond"	[illegible] white blue with diamond	„ 4
"West India"	White with red cross and blue shield	„ 5
"Evelyn"	Burgee with red and white squares	„ 6
"Firefly"	Square red [illegible]	„ 7
"May Queen"	[illegible] Burgee	„ 8
Do. No. 2	Marryatt's No. 2	„ 9
"Madame [illegible]"	White Burgee with white and blue	„ 10
"Ada"	Blue Burgee with name	„ 11
"Glenlyon"	Red and white pennant	„ 12
"Highflyer"	Blue with white Cross	„ 13
"The Fo[illegible]ah"	Blue with square and compasses	„ 14
"The Bur[illegible]"	Red Burgee	„ 15
"Macedon"	Red pennant and white ball	„ 16

COURSE.—To start between the Flagship and "Ajdaha," twice round the Inner Light Ship, and twice round the "Ajdaha" (passing between her and the Flagship), leaving all marks on the port hand.

FIFTH RACE (at 3-30 P.M.)—Rowing Match for six-oared Gigs.

First Prize ... Rs. 185
Second Prize ... 30

Boat.	Distinguishing Flag.	Station.
"Faugh a' Ballagh"	White with horizontal red stripes	No. 1
"The Rose"	Blue [illegible] white Burgee	„ 2
"Michael Angelo"	Blue [illegible] name in white	„ 3
"Sybyl"	Blue with red cross	„ 4
"China"	White with red and white squares	„ 5
"Evelyn"	Burgee with white Ball	„ 6
"Capt. Henry's Gig"	[illegible] with white border	„ 7
"Emeu"	[illegible] with red diamond	„ 8
"Blue Nose"	[illegible]	„ 9
"Jenny Wren"	[illegible]	„ 10

COURSE.—[illegible] between the Flag[illegible] "Ajdaha," round a boat moored three quarters of a mile to southward, and back up, between Flagship and "Ajdaha," leaving mark boat on the port hand.

SIXTH RACE (at 4 P.M.)—Rowing Match for [illegible] under six oars.

First Prize, presented by Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. Rs. 95
Second Prize, ... „ 20

Boat.	Distinguishing Flag.	Station.
"Dreadnought"	Blue swallow tailed	No. 1
"Sylph"	Blue	„ 2
"Nymph"	White with red cross	„ 3
"Minnie"	White with red maltese cross	„ 4
"Firefly"	Blue and White	„ 5
"Aaron Brown"	Red Burgee	„ 6
"Jordan Water"	White with red diamond	„ 7

COURSE—Same as last Race.

SEVENTH RACE.—Rowing Match for four ships' boats limited to 25 feet over all.

First Prize ... Rs. [illegible]
Second do ...

Boat.	Distinguishing Flag.	Station.
"Vigilant's Whale Boat"	White with red cross	No. 1
"Girl of the Period"	White with ball	„ 2
"The Ranger"	Blue	„ 3
"Persian Empire"	Blue and red pennant	„ 4
"Colombo"	Blue with white star	[illegible]
"Esk"	Red and white pennant	„ 6
"Atmosphere"	Red with white ball	„ 7
"Persia"	Blue with white cross	„ 8
"Dryad's gig"	White with diagonal red cross	[illegible]

COURSE—Same as last Race.

EIGHTH RACE (at 5 P.M.)—Rowing Match for double banked Cutters:—

First Prize ... Rs. 80
Second do. ... 30

Boat.	Distinguishing Flag.	Station.
Capt. Henry's Cutter	Red	No. 1
"Vigilant's" Cutter	White with red cross	„ 2
"Dryads" No. 1 Cutter	Do.	„ 3
Do. No. 2 do.	Blue yellow cross	„ 4
"Jumnas" Cutter	White with red star	„ 5

COURSE—Same as last Race.

Yachts and sailing boats intending to compete in the sailing matches must be at the rendezvous, off the Flag-ship, at eleven A.M. with their moorings, when their stations will be apportioned them by the Starter.

Yachts and sailing boats must start from bowfasts made fast to their own moorings. Yards and sails may be hoisted, but no sail to be made before the starting Gun fires.

The Rendezvous Flag with the number of the race in Marryatt's Code underneath will be hoisted at the Fore of the Flag-ship, and a Gun fired five minutes before each starting Gun as a signal to make ready.

Rowing boats will start in line opposite the Flag-ship according to their stations. Number one station to count from the Flag-ship.

Rowing boats to take up stations after each preceding start.

HENRY MORLAND, THOS. E. TAYLOR, } Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—NOTICE.—On account of the limited accommodation on board the Flag Ship, by the kind permission of the Superintendent of Marine H. M.'s Hulk "Ajdaha" will be moved in a suitable place to enable Ladies and Gentlemen to witness the Regatta on the 5th January 1869.

Refreshments can be obtained from the Contractor on board on payment.

Tickets for admission on board the "Ajdaha" can be obtained on application to the undersigned at the Dockyard.

HENRY MORLAND, Honorary Secretary.

MR. ROBERT ANDERSON JERVIS has been admitted a Partner in our Firms here and in Liverpool from this date. The Style of our Liverpool Firm will henceforth be Wright, Jervis, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1869. JOHN FARRAR & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, in Liquidation.—First Distribution of Assets.—Four Hundred Rupees per Share will be paid to Shareholders in the Company on presentation by them of their Share Certificates, at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., on and after the 7th instant.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that at a General Meeting of the Members, held on Friday last, the 18th instant, it was unanimously resolved to wind up the affairs of the Society in the High Court of Judicature in Bombay.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1868.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or the Table.

Complete in case Rs. 85.

Harmoniflutes, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TO CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 6th January 1869 for filling in Contract No. 5, Moody Bay Reclamation, with Sand and Moorum.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Captain, R.E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—I have removed my Shop from No. 9 Hummum Street to 31 Meadow Street, close to Moreans and Co., Ice Confectioners.

I beg to intimate to my Customers that I have now received a fresh batch of Oilman's stores, Wines, Beers, &c., &c., and orders from the Presidency and Up-country Constituents will be promptly executed. COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDONJEE.

Bombay, No. 31, Meadow Street, 28th December 1868.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (Credit Foncier Indien), Limited.

We beg to give notice that the Board of Directors have appointed Edward Hewett, Esq., Manager of this Branch of the Bank, and he will assume charge from this date.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st December 1868.

With reference to the above notice I have to-day taken charge of the Bank's Business in this Presidency.

E. HEWETT, Manager.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

N.B.—The Offices of the Bank have been removed to the Old Commissariat Building, corner of Parsee Bazaar Street and Church Gate Street.

NOTICES.

COMING! COMING!

STEVENS' GREAT AUSTRALIAN ARTISTS,
With a Host of Talented Artists, a fine Steed of highly-trained Horses, Trick Ponies, &c., &c., &c.

The distinguished Equestrienne Madame Leon will appear, and also Mdlle. Carrie, the dashing Artiste and Vocalist.

Further particulars anon.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Louis Henry Boult in our Firm ceases from this date.

Bombay, 31st December 1868. ROBINSON & Co.

MR. EDWARD DOUGLAS ESTILL is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st January 1869. ROBINSON & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are hereby invited for the supply of [illegible] in Course and Coursed Rubble Stone Material for No. 15 Contract, between Boorhanpoor and Khundwah.

For further information, and for forms of Tender, apply to Resident Engineer's Office, Boorhanpoor. Tenders to be sealed and addressed to the Agent at Bombay on the 13th January 1869.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. W. KNOX, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1869.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. [illegible], HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.

At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

Capital Tweed Suits, made to order		[illegible]
Fancy Tweed Trousers	Rs. 8-8	[illegible]
Silk Mixed Coats Double Breasted	„ 12-8	[illegible]
Sleeping Suits	from „ 12 to	[illegible]
A Variety of DRAB Felt Hats	from „	[illegible]

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Scotch Highland suits, complete.
The McDuff and Stuart Tartans.

REGIMENTALS.

The New Regulation, Full Dress, Tunic, for Infantry.
The New Regulation, Sash and Sword Belt, for Infantry.
Staff Corps Belts, Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Patrol Jackets for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as Shippers of Goods to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c., and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

Price lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price lists and samples can be procured from, and orders sent through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta.

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
TAILOR, DRAPER, & GENERAL OUTFITTER,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.
HOSIERY—Expressly for India.
HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.
HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.
HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.
UNDER-VESTS—Fine Saxony [illegible]
UNDER-VESTS—Finest Merino.
UNDER-VESTS—Real India Gauze.
TWEED SUITS—From Rs. 20.
TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.
TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.
TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.
TWEEDS—For the Hills.
TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.
TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.
TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.
TROUSERS—From Rs. 7.
COATINGS—Fine West of England.
COATINGS—Silk and Wool.
COATINGS—[illegible] all Substances.
OFFICE COATS—Rs. 5.
CORDS—Bedford, [illegible] Riding.
CORDS—White Cotton, for Riding.
CORDS—Drab Cotton, [illegible] Riding.
FLANNELS—All Fine Wool.
FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.
FLANNELS—For Shirts.
FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.
CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits.
MOLESKIN—For Shooting.
SCARVES—Real Lyons Silk.
SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.
SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot—Rs. 2-8.
HATS—Drab Felt.
HATS—Black Felt.
HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.
PUGREES—All fine Silk.
PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).
RECEIVED a New Stock of English Harness, Silver Mounted.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND—New Regulation Full-dress Sash, Rs. 75.
SWORD BELT—For Infantry—Rs. 45.
JUST RECEIVED—A New Stock of Blankets, assorted colours.
GOLD LACE—For Full-dress Trousers—Rs. 35.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY, [illegible]
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, [illegible]
Apollo House.

To the [illegible]
The present [illegible]
His Excellency the [illegible]

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY [illegible] announcing [illegible] season, beg to call special [illegible] Departments.

The Goods have been [illegible] the best London [illegible] latest novelties, [illegible] Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY { HOSIERY DEPARTMENT. [illegible] Fine [illegible] Fine [illegible] Superior [illegible] Extra [illegible] Lisle Thread [illegible] Fancy [illegible]

BADHAM'S SHIRTS { White [illegible] French Printed [illegible] Spun Silk Sleeping [illegible] Cashmere [illegible] Silk and [illegible]

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS { The [illegible] West End

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c. { FANCY DEPARTMENT. The Duke [illegible] The [illegible]

Damask Napkins [illegible]
Damask Table Cloths [illegible]
Gentlemen's [illegible] per dozen.
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs [illegible]
Gentlemen's French [illegible]

JEWELLERY [illegible]
Gold Solitaires Plain
„ Chased
„ Enameled
„ Sleeve Links
„ Shirt Studs
„ Scarf Rings
„ Scarf Pins [illegible]

TRAVELLING [illegible]
Overland Trunks
Solid Leather Portmanteaus
Railway Portmanteaus
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)
Scotch Mauds
Railway Rugs
[illegible]

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY { [illegible] The Isis The Derby

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS, BEST QUALITY [illegible]
The new Regulation [illegible]

AND LINCOLN BENNETT'S [illegible]

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
GENT.'S [illegible]
Dogskin
Driving Gloves
Drab Norway

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.
Gent.'s Plain and Twill Silk [illegible]
Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved [illegible]

BADHAM and [illegible]

NOTICE.—Messrs. CUNHA and [illegible] announce that they have a New Stock in [illegible] Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS, [illegible] Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for [illegible] Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, [illegible] all European Royal Families, without frame. The [illegible] can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopædia of Arts and Sciences, in 21 volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, [illegible] Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 85.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER.
No. 21, Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

Begs to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and Out-stations, that she has just received Overland a fresh consignment of new and fashionable Millinery for the season, to which she invites inspection, and hopes for a continuance of their kind patronage.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

All orders carefully and punctually attended to.

Ladies' Own Materials made up.

25th November 1868.

PRIZE MEDAL EXHIBITION, 1862.—CLASS 28.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co.,
PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS,
Gravel Lane, Southwark, London, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Jobs, per lb.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Book-work, per lb.	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ for Superior Book-work	3s. 4d.
„ for Woodcuts, per lb.	5s., 7s. 6d.
„ for Woodcuts extra fine	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb.	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine, per lb.	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs. PARSONS, FLETCHER and Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

⁂ Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEO. NICOL and Co.,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONA,

Have just received per Mail Steamer a choice and varied assortment of the undermentioned Goods:

Solid Leather Portmanteaus.
„ Coat Cases.
Morocco and Enameled Hide Hand Bags of sizes.
Howe's Cabinet Sewing Machines.

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

GEO. NICOLL and [illegible]
No. 24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
1, EAST STREET, POONAH.

CRICKET KIT

BATS

[illegible]shaw's superior Whalebone and Cane [illegible]
[illegible] best Dovetailed [illegible]
[illegible] ordinary for practice [illegible]
[illegible] all Cane [illegible]
[illegible] single do. [illegible]
Bart[illegible]'s treble Whalebone [illegible]
Do repercussion [illegible]
Page's [illegible]resentation [illegible]
Do. [illegible]
Duke, [illegible]k and Page's treble Seam [illegible]
Do. do. double [illegible]
[illegible] STUMPS [illegible]
Best Brass [illegible]
Seconds [illegible] Stumps [illegible]
Patent All [illegible]
Wicket Keeping [illegible] Tubular [illegible]
Patent flexible [illegible]
Do. [illegible]

[illegible]

D. S. KEMP [illegible]

Under the management [illegible]

D. S. K[illegible] and generous support [illegible] stating that they have [illegible] ness, and are extended [illegible] fully and promptly [illegible] It has from the beginning [illegible] purity and [illegible] being the only means [illegible] the dis[illegible] of pre[illegible] They have also and [illegible] quality, the prices of [illegible] demand which has [illegible] assures them of public [illegible]

MESSRS. C[illegible]

Messrs. D. S. KEMP [illegible] that they have [illegible] rivalled [illegible] sampled with the [illegible] above firm are well [illegible] services, who have [illegible] Co. in that country [illegible] of their vaults [illegible] lowing:—

SHERRIES—
Virgin, dark [illegible]
Amontillado [illegible]
Port [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] READY.

[illegible] TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
[illegible] JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the Time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

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Every Fare Tables—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway
[illegible] Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway
Madras Railway
Steam Navigation Companies
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
American Mails
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
Coast Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla
Irrawaddy Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
[illegible]
[illegible] Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company
[illegible] Company
Deccan Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjab and North Western Company
[illegible] Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjab
[illegible] Horse Dak
[illegible] Horse Dak Company
Routes for [illegible]
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western [illegible]

[illegible] and the following
AGENTS:
[illegible] Chesson and Woodhall.
[illegible] Thacker & Co.
Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible]

BENGAL.

SANDERSON—December [illegible] Sanderson, Chief Superintendent [illegible] Dockyard, [illegible], Government [illegible]

[illegible]

MOORE—December 20th, at Cut[illegible], Maud Helen, the daughter of Captain [illegible] Moore, Madras Staff Corps, aged 2 years [illegible]

PORTEOUS—December 20th, at Palamcottah, Kenneth Ludwig [illegible], son of Captain [illegible] Porteous, Madras Staff Corps, aged 5 months and 15 days.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

DURAND—December 18th, at Simla, Lady Durand, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TRAFFORD—MENGE—December [illegible], at the Mission Church, [illegible], by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. H. Hock[illegible], Richard W[illegible] Trafford, B. C. S., to Harriet Ann Menge, daughter of the Rev. [illegible] Menge, C. M. S.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1869.

[illegible] of the Maories re-teaches many [illegible] which have been somewhat smother[illegible] of the day. We do not dwell on [illegible] perpetrated on Poverty Bay. No [illegible] needed to stir Anglo-Saxon blood [illegible] bare story is so horrible. The loss [illegible] infliction of torture, the perpetration [illegible] indignities, the destruction of property [illegible] of less moment than the fact that the [illegible] Maori" has cast off the thin veneer [illegible] upon him, and has gone back to the habits and customs of his fathers. Whether the Hau-haus have actually returned to cannibalism may be a disputed point, but they have [illegible] manifestly [illegible]. Puffed up by a [illegible] philanthropy and animated by a few [illegible], the Maories presented themselves [illegible] a recognition as equals of the Pakeha and demanded [illegible] William King of their rights as a separate people [illegible] baser sort who imitated the example of rebellion [illegible] the Waikato tribes [illegible] the west coast, and finally [illegible] followed his lead. The consequence was that [illegible] many Maories in the North Island began to talk [illegible] frontier, of international relations, of a royal [illegible] government, and set on foot pretensions which, if [illegible] resisted, would have virtually established two states and destroyed the integrity of the colony. [illegible] military force [illegible] an end to the dreams of the surly William King, the fiery Rewa, and the thoughtful William Thompson and the philanthropists, civil and religious, received a severe lesson. It was demonstrated that Maori civilization was only skin deep, and that for years the British Government had allowed its policy to be guided by sanguine imagination, and interested vanity, instead of hard fact. General Cameron, who succeeded at first, failed, when he [illegible] into countries, and permitted his private political views to interfere with his duties as a soldier. Neither the Home Government nor the Colonial Governor had a settled policy; a cry arose in favour of throwing on the Colonists the burden of their own wars, and all the soldiers except one battalion were withdrawn. The Colonists, disgusted with the weak and irritating conduct of affairs, were not slow to accept the responsibility; but they did not know how severe it was likely to prove. For many years prevented from dealing with their savage neighbours in accordance with the real circumstances, [illegible] to campaigning and bush life, they were suddenly called upon to engage in the most trying kind of warfare without that long experience which makes the habit of rude soldiering a second nature. The departure of the regulars was coincident with the return of a large number of Maories to their original customs. The formidable sect of Hau-haus appeared; the old superstitions and the old love of combat revived; the thin varnish of civilization was immediately rubbed off; and the scenes which have desolated the East and West coast were the natural result. For how can it be expected that Colonists, unaccustomed to a life of continual struggle, debarred, we may say, from the use of arms, should be able abruptly to engage with success a cunning savage like the untamed Maori?

The massacres, the defeats, of which we have read, are the direct consequences of the rose-coloured methods of dealing with the Maories which the British Government pursued for so many years. The Colonists were called upon to perform the impossible conditions of a one-sided compact, and we do not wonder that at the outset they have grievously failed. But our countrymen must have changed their nature in the Southern Seas if the recent examples of civilized savages do not bring out the ring of the true metal, and release the Colonists of New Zealand for the first time from the fetters and restrictions so cruelly imposed on them. The cries that have gone up from Poverty Bay will arouse them to realities, they will fight themselves, and they will take advantage of the blood feuds among the natives to make some fight for them. When Britons are forced back upon the primeval conditions [illegible] existence they are not likely to come worst of the struggle. We do not underrate the [illegible] qualities which the Maories possess; neither [illegible] overlook the vices which seem inherent [illegible] when it comes to a question of [illegible] sympathise with our own people. [illegible] in New Zealand has been done [illegible] sentimental theorists, and if [illegible] overty [illegible] their influence for ever the bene[illegible] have been cheaply purchased.

[illegible] had enough of Christmas? [illegible] mean no [illegible] mistaken. [illegible] which, [illegible] religious veneration [illegible] period; as little [illegible] surroundings [illegible] which is done [illegible] kindly feeling [illegible] but we [illegible] the Yule [illegible] of Christmas [illegible] It was [illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible] FREIGHT REPORT—4TH JANUARY.

Cotton ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. per ton.
Seeds ...	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal "
Cotton ...	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. "
Seeds ...	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. "
Cotton ...	75s. 0d. to £5 15 p. 40 c. ft.
[illegible] Cotton ...	Nominal
Steamer do. ...	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
Opium ...	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest.
[illegible] ...	Rs. 6 per ton.
[illegible] ...	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

	Commander.	From.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Vepavni, Jan. 3.
[illegible]	Hewett	Beypore, Jan. 2.
[illegible]	Osborne	Johore.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Liverpool, Sept. 11.

DEPARTURES.

	Commander.	Destination.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Moulmein
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kurrachee.

[illegible] Mangalore, obtained

the whole year through, were wont to gather, when possible, around the hearthstone of their childhood, and throwing aside for a space the worries of business, abandoned themselves to the pleasures of sport, the society of those they loved, and the enjoyment of abundant, if somewhat bilious, good living. Old Father Christmas was always represented as one cheerily returning after a long absence. His smile was jovial welcome; his gestures expressed gratified longing. He was crowned with brilliant holly—the symbol of hardy, cheerful endurance,—and though the snow-flakes feathered his hair, and the icicles hung from his beard, there was a ruddy light upon his bonny face, which showed that he had reached the welcome glow of fire at last. Then, in country houses, the son from London, the married daughters and their children from other counties, the boys from school, the nephew from India or the sea, all gathered together, round the one board, under the one roof, knit together by one tie—their love for the dear white heads who presided over their meeting;—and the toast of the day, after those heads had been duly honoured, was, to the *next Christmas* meeting, thus showing that the interest which attached to Christmas, was that which custom had conferred upon it, by making it a gathering time among friends. Thus devoted to such a purpose, it was not to be wondered at that, hallowed by tradition, and personal memories, it should endear itself to the hearts of a people like ourselves, by whom the domestic affections are so religiously nourished,—by whom the household gods, from the oldest times, have been so deeply venerated; it was not to be wondered at that Charity should at such a season cling to the skirts of mirth, and lose its chilliness in the joviality of the hour; it was not to be wondered at that, when all hearts were bright, and all hands willing, all manner of mummeries and jollities should grow up around it; that the fare should be good, the laugh loud, and the heart, in its gratitude, should grow religious. The whole thing, as we reflect upon it, unfolds and explains itself. Charity sent the glee singers—the waits, to the happy thresholds, and generosity and simple piety opened the door, welcomed, and rewarded them. Our generation is the last which will know them. For the old time is gone. When roads were bad, and travelling expensive, and postage uncertain, and its charges high; when twelve long months had gone bye since the last reunion; when twelve more loomed ahead between the present and the next—was it any wonder that Christmas should be loved and be enjoyed by all?

But whether for good or for evil the days of the old Yule Log have gone irrevocably. With Fairs, and May-day mummeries, and 5th of November follies, and Twelfth Night mysteries, and the like, it belongs to a simpler age, and attached to the customs and appreciations of a simpler people. Even the traditional turkey and pudding are losing their supremacy over the Christmas board—like their jolly contemporary, the Punch Bowl, which is lacking out its old age, in cobwebs and neglect, in the attic closets—or converted into a receptacle for the visiting cards. And what has done it? Whence the change? Well—steam has done it; cheap postage has done it; cheap travel has done it; education has done it; the irreverence of the age has done it; the utilitarianism of the age has done it; the artificiality of the age has done it; each in its degree—but all assisting, with much else, to do it; and it has been done beyond all manner of doubt, beyond all possibility of recall. Social gatherings of fifty years ago were annual; now they are weekly. Travelling was then slow, uncomfortable, dangerous, and expensive; now it is rapid, and its danger, discomfort, and expense are reduced to a minimum. Letters then were uncertain, and cost eightpence, or a shilling, or two shillings; now they are prompt, and sure in transit, and cost a penny. Pleasures then were for the few, and were mostly obtainable only at a considerable cost, so that Christmas mummeries were welcome and amusing; now pleasures are spread out everywhere for the multitude, and they cost but little, so that the tawdry, ghostly, rattle-bone survivors of old-fashioned Christmas mummeries are looked [illegible] it all, with indifference, and when they [illegible] audience they only bore. A man now-a-days can hear Mario and Santley, and Sims Reeves, and Tietjiens and Marscha, in the Messiah for a shilling or a half crown. What to him are half a dozen precocious and not particularly reverend or engaging charity children, squalling new-fangled hymns on the croquet ground, outside the French windows of a country house at dinner time on the evening of the 24th December? Why should he be more kindly-hearted, unworldly, and open-handed on this particular "run into the country," than he was when he came down for a fortnight in [illegible] or again last month, to enjoy the first week's hunting? He is going to Paris, or Lyons, or Dublin on the 26th; business will take him there, but he will be back again for the coursing match on the 31st. To him, and such as him and the rest of us, the old-fashioned Christmas does not appeal. Then why—or rather, how long—is this idle bone-rattling to be kept up? How long are we to be written at, and sung at, in articles and poems (?) and scolded querulously into affecting an enthusiasm at the old Christmas watchwords, which it is perfectly impossible for us to feel? It no doubt pays "enterprising publishers" and toy shopkeepers; but need we drag a beautiful memory through the mud merely to gratify them and their congeners?

LORD NAPIER (says the *Deccan Herald*) is shortly to proceed on a tour of inspection through the Southern Mahratta Country, from whence he will go direct to Mahableshwur, so that Poonaites may not expect to see His Lordship till June next.

THE report that Mr. R. B. Chapman is to officiate for Mr. Lushington as Financial Secretary to the Government of India is confirmed by an order in the *Calcutta Gazette* placing his services at the disposal of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

MAJOR HASTINGS FRAZER, of the Madras Sappers, has, we learn from the *Madras Mail*, been appointed Military Secretary to the Resident at Hydrabad vice Briggs promoted. Major Frazer is the author of the interesting work entitled "The Nizam: Our faithful Ally."

WE learn from a correspondent that the travellers' bungalow at Ahmedabad is kept in a disreputable condition. For some months past one end of the bungalow has been completely in ruins, and though the expenditure of a small amount would rebuild the wall and add another room for the accommodation of visitors, the Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad, who has charge of the bungalow, allows it to remain in its present ruinous condition. Then the bungalow is inadequately furnished. According to the regulations the officer in charge of the bungalow is responsible for its being properly supplied with cots, &c.; but in the Ahmedabad bungalow there are only two cots, and when, as sometimes happens, more than two visitors are staying at the bungalow, they require to hire cots at an exorbitant rate. The messman, a Mahomedan, who can scarcely cook even the plainest dishes, is an insolent fellow, and will do nothing to oblige travellers—a great contrast to the excellent and obliging messman at Baroda. The officer in charge of the bungalow is much to blame, for travellers going to Ahmedabad rely upon having accommodation at the travellers' bungalow. The bungalow no doubt is self-supporting; at all events, taking last month as a criterion, the amount paid by travellers for the use of the bungalow was upwards of Rs. 36, which is a very fair monthly rent for such a ruinous house as the travellers' bungalow at Ahmedabad.

A GOOD fall of rain occurred at Lahore on the 25th, and there was every appearance of a week's rain. It fell pretty heavily for about eight hours over a large tract of country, but was not enough to penetrate far into the burnt-up soil. It will no doubt, remarks the *Delhi Gazette*, be of service so far as to increase the food for cattle.

A LIST published in the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the names of the holidays sanctioned by the Government of Bengal for the year 1869. They amount altogether to seventy-three, including six Sundays; and adding the remaining forty-six Sundays, nearly one third of the year is thus wasted. A comforting state of things for those who enjoy it.

AFTER it has long stood at one hundred and sixty rupees, the Custom House authorities at Calcutta have now raised the valuation of indigo to three hundred rupees per maund. This, remarks the *Englishman*, is as much too high as the old valuation was too low, and will make a difference of over a million sterling in the estimated value of our exports.

THE Government of India, we observe, has appointed two commissions to report on the means to be adopted for securing uniformity in the police and jail returns of all the presidencies and provinces. Sir George Couper, Judicial Commissioner of Oude, member of the Legislative Council, will be the president of both. His colleagues in the former will be Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson and Mr. G. M. Batten, C. S.; and in the latter Dr. J. Mouat and Dr. J. N. Cunningham.

THE *Delhi Gazette* (Agra) mentions that a party of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders will be sent to work on the Dalhousie road during the ensuing hot season, the Inspector General of Hospitals having overcome Sir John Lawrence's persistent objection to the British soldiers leaving the plains.

WE learn from *Indian Public Opinion* that the Maharajah of Kashmere, anxious that his eldest son should be rendered qualified for the task of governing, has recently entrusted him with special functions in the administration of his dominions. The lad has been put at the head of a Council of *Omeras*, comprising Wazir Poonnoo, Sirdar Utter Singh, and others, and it has been resolved that the decisions of the new Council can only be reversed by the Maharajah himself.

WE (*Delhi Gazette*) learn from the Punjaub that a change in the disposition of troops in that province is under the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It is contemplated making the Peshawur Brigade an independent command, and moving the headquarters of the division to Sydun-Bowlee. Nowshera is to have two regiments of the Indian army cantoned there; and at Jhelum there are to be three:—unless, which is not improbable, the 29th N. I. *en route* to Jhelum be directed to proceed to the new cantonment to be formed in the Salt Range as a support to Bunnoo. The garrison of Jhelum in the course of the changes about to be made, will likely enough fall under the command of the Brigadier Commanding at Sealkote, and thus be removed from the command of the Major General Commanding the Peshawur Division.

THE Chief Commissioner of Oudh, Maharajah Maun Singh, K. C. S. I., Raja Ameer Hussun Khan of Mahmoodabad, Tajamool Hussun Khan, and other talookdars and notables of Oudh, have proceeded to Calcutta to present a farewell address to His Excellency Sir John Lawrence on the eve of his departure from India.—*Indian Public Opinion, Dec. 29.*

LORD MAYO AT MADRAS.

WE learn from the Madras papers that the programme for Lord Mayo's stay in Madras comprised a state dinner at Guindy Park on Saturday, the 2nd, for the heads of official departments; a levee (to be held by Lord Mayo himself) at the Banqueting Hall on Monday, the 4th; and a second state dinner on the day of the levee—"for the smaller fry," as the *Madras Mail* puts it. A ball at the Banqueting Hall was to occupy Tuesday evening; and probably on Wednesday His Lordship would embark in the *Feroze* for Calcutta.

THE MADRAS RACES.

AS many of our readers may like to see the precise details of the race in which the famous *Cœur-de-Lion* met with a defeat from *Melbourne*, we publish the official report.

The Governor's Cup.—Value 150 Guineas. A piece of plate presented by His Excellency Lord Napier, K. T. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of the season once 5 lbs, twice 9 lbs, oftener 12 lbs extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons 7 lbs extra. Weights to be cumulative. Should no Arab be declared to start, the weights will be reduced 7 lbs all round. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting; 3 horses from *bona fide* separate stables to start, or the cup will be withheld. Two miles and a half.

Mr. Pilgrim's b. aus. g. Melbourne, 9st. 8 lbs., Tingey ...	1
Captain Kirwan's ch. aus. h. Cœur-de-Lion, 11 st. 1 lb., Calton ...	2
Mr. Burt's br. aus. g. Promised Land, 10 st 12 lbs. Mr. Maunsell ...	3
Mr. Miller's g. a. c. Ishmaelite, 7 st. 1 lb. Donaldson ...	4

Time—1-2—2-2—3-4—4-57.

Another report gives the time 5m. 1s.

It will be seen from the following report of two races run on the 29th ult. that *Melbourne* won another race, and that *Cœur-de-Lion* was once successful.

The Madras Handicap.—Rs 1,000, for all horses. A winner of one race above Rs. 300 value, after the publication of the handicap, to carry 5 lbs; of two 9lbs; three or more 12lbs. extra. The winner of the Governor's Cup during this meeting to carry a special additional penalty of 5lbs. A sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for all horses declared to start the day before the race, half forfeit, and only Rs. 20 forfeit if declared not to start on the 30th December.

The highest weight accepting to be raised to the top weight of the handicap and the others in proportion, if the Stewards think proper. One mile and a half and a distance.

Mr. Pilgrim's b. aus. g., Melbourne, 11st. 7lbs. Tingey ...	1
Captain Langford's g. aus. h., Jupiter, 9st. 4lbs., M. Power ...	2
The Templar's ch. aus. g., Dirk Hatteraick, 9st. 4lbs., Brewtey ...	3

Time—4-56—2-50.

The Vizianagram Plate.—Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Maha Raja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I. A Welter Handicap for all horses. Entrance Rs. 100 H. F. One mile.

Captain Kirwan's ch. aus. h., Cœur-de-Lion, 10st. 5lbs., Calton ...	1
H. H. M. R. of Vizianagram's b. aus. g., Tancred, 8st. 2 lbs., Tyrrell ...	2
Mr. Maunsell's g. aus. m., Cigarette, 8st. 8lbs., Rajah ...	3

Time 1 in 56—1-58.

ACCIDENT TO AN OVERLAND MAIL TRAIN IN EGYPT.

THE *Malta Times* of the 10th ultimo says—"The passengers by the last overland mail came to grief in Egypt. The train containing their luggage was burnt and they arrived here with only what they stood in. The Pasha will, doubtless, have to pay. The most unfortunate part of the accident was the destruction of two fine elephants, a papa and mama, which, with their infant, were on their way to England. The papa was burnt while trying to save his offspring. The mama died on board the *Tanjore* from anxiety and injuries received in the same cause. The orphan only the height of an English sheep, was progressing famously under the care of a cow and the ship's butcher. We understand that the claims alone from the portion of the passengers on board the *Tanjore* is not less than £3,000."

BANIAN CAPTIVES IN THE SOMALI COUNTRY.

A CURIOUS statement made by a native of the east coast of Africa and forwarded to the Government of India by Sir E. L. Russell, the Resident at Aden, seems to show that there are three Banian captives in the Somali country. We append it:—

"I, the Hajee Othman bin Abdulla, a native of Brawa, state that we sailed from Bunder Murka on the 16th Jumad-al Akhir 1285, on a Tuesday, for Makulla; on the Wednesday and Thursday following we encountered a heavy storm opposite Huskul in the land of the Abgal. In consequence of the high wind we put into Huskul, and remained the Friday and Saturday in the port. We could not land in consequence of the heavy weather, which, however, abated a little on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning we landed and went to the bir, the watering place; we found there people of the Abgal watering their beasts, and amongst their number a man of reddish colour, not very tall or short, but of moderate stature; his right ear was bored. I asked concerning him, and said to him, who are you? He replied, I am a Banian. I said, if you are a Banian, you should know Arabic; he said no. I replied how did you learn Somali, and how did you get amongst these people; he said, I did not intend to go to the Somali country, but I was shipwrecked, and we landed at Howeeyah, and a number of people met us on the shore, and they plundered our property and killed a number of us, all but three, and they sent us into the interior of the country. I asked him, how long have you been in their lands? he said, twelve years or thirteen, with two others, my companions, and they are now in the villages, and I am a servant to these people, and water their cattle with them, and my companions do likewise. I asked him, what do you eat? he replied, grain (jowaree) and meat and milk. I asked him, are you married to any one amongst these people? he replied, no, I am not. I said, are you still of your former religion, or have you turned Mahomedan? He answered, I am in my own religion.

"Our sailors then took their water, and gave some grain in exchange for the water, and we went on board our boats the same day and set sail, viz., on Sunday, 24th Jumad-al Akhir 1285."

The Hajee who makes the statement, says the man he alludes to looked like a Hindoo, but spoke Somali fluently.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH INSURGENTS.

LONDON, 2ND JAN.

LATEST advices from Spain state that General Caballero has defeated the insurgents at Malaga and restored order.

Proceedings are to be taken against Overend Gurney and Co.

Capt. Labalmondiere has been appointed interim successor to Sir Richard Mayne.

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 1ST JAN., AFT.

The Porte has received an invitation to the Conference, and it is asserted that Fuad Pacha will represent Turkey. It is not yet known here when the Conference will meet.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

PARIS, 1ST JAN., AFT.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his Speech at the Tuileries to-day, mentioned with pleasure the spirit of conciliation animating the European Powers, whereby the removal of existing difficulties is permitted.

His Majesty hoped that 1869, like the year 1868, would dissipate alarm and consolidate peace, which was so necessary to a civilised people.

LONDON, 1ST JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is closed, owing to the holidays.

The Bombay Mail of the 19th ultimo reached Suez to-day.

[VIA ALEXANDRIA.]

TURKEY AND GREECE.

LONDON, 19TH DECEMBER.

The Ministry, on announcing to the Chambers the threatened rupture of their relations with Turkey, declared that they would act in conformity with the requirements of the national dignity and the desires of the nation.

It is reported that the reply of the Greek Government to the Turkish Ultimatum consents to disband the volunteers that had prepared to leave for Candia, to forbid any officer or official person from participating in the insurrection, and to permit the emigrants to return to Crete, but refuses to agree to any other of the demands of the Ultimatum. The tenor of this reply has been considered so offensive by the Turkish Minister that he is preparing to leave for Constantinople.

Enthusiastic demonstrations have taken place before the Embassies at Athens.

Prussia voluntarily and warmly joined the other Powers to induce Greece to respect international law.

The Vienna official journal denounces the calumnious animosity of the Berlin Press against Austria.

The Candidature of the Duke de Montpensier is finding support. The Duke had left Lisbon to offer his services to Caballero, but the Government requested him to return to Portugal. The insurgents at Cadiz are yielding. Caballero expects to enter Cadiz to-day.

The Reactionists are making great efforts to provoke disturbances.

The Roumanian Chambers have issued the opening address of the session. It assures the Government of the support of the Chambers, and dwells on the advisability of maintaining their good relations with the Porte and the Great Powers.

AMERICA.

Congress has almost unanimously passed a resolution, declaring that any repudiation of the national debt would be odious to the representatives of the people, and that it will offer to pay in full the amount for which Government contracted.

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 11TH DECEMBER.

MR. CARDWELL is certainly not the most fortunate of men. He has just entered upon the control of an overgrown department which every one knows ought to be reformed, but few understand how that reform is to be accomplished. He is pledged to reduce the expenditure of the War Department and all but pledged to introduce [illegible] system; but many useful changes to have any knowledge of the details of that system, and is believed to have received his post out of a deference to the wishes of the authorities at the Horse Guards. It will be a curious fact if the Liberal administration should be more Conservative in military matters than their predecessors, yet it is not impossible that it should be so. Sir John Pakington had the good sense or the good fortune to introduce one of the most useful reforms into the War Office which has ever been accomplished. He placed Sir Henry Storks in Pall Mall as the Controller General of the Departments of Supply, and the appointment has already been productive of much good and of much economy. Mr. Cardwell could not do better than press forward along the path pointed out by his predecessor and lend a willing ear to the counsels of Sir Henry Storks, who is a practical soldier and a tried administrator. But it is uncertain whether he will do so. If he does his administration of the army will probably be a great success. If he rescinds what has been already accomplished, and again introduces the primæval chaos into that hampered department, he will certainly be a failure. There is almost no office under Government in which an energetic Minister might do so much, and there is none in which he may do so little as in the War Office. Military details are so complex and so confusing that he who would stand still can find great excuse to do so; but an energetic reformer will tear down the cobwebs which may seem to obstruct his path and drive towards the goal where efficiency and economy combine. Which course Mr. Cardwell will pursue remains to be seen; no man can or should be judged beforehand, and we can only trust that he will prove himself, as he assuredly can if he chooses, worthy of the high office which he has undertaken. The country is wearied of the perpetual seething for military reform which has lately been constantly fermenting; it desires some practical result, and has long looked forward to their Ministry as likely to achieve it. There is much to be done, and there is a great deal that must be done. It is almost ludicrous that this country with its immense standing army, its militia volunteers, and colonial corps cannot claim a higher rank among military nations than Hanover did less than three years back. There can be no doubt that our military resources are, as at present organized, wastefully filtered away, and that the result of our large military expenditure is by no means proportionate to its cost. This certainly cannot endure. We can hardly expect that when the day of hope is just dawning, we are to be doomed again to disappointment, and are to see matters continue in the same groove in which they have run with constant cost and barrenness of result for many years past.

Sir Henry Storks has already turned his attention to the Civil Departments of the army, but reform in this direction will not be attended with great beneficial results unless it is pressed forward into the combatant branches. In these there is wide room for improvement. Thinking military men declaim constantly against the want of cohesion between the militia, the volunteers, and the regular army, and would wish the two former to be drawn closer to the last by placing them under the regular military authorities. By such a measure the present wasted surplus of regular officers could be utilized, the subsidiary services would profit largely and a permanent connexion would be insured between the regular and the reserve forces. Extraneous officers of the army could be employed in useful posts connected with the volunteers and the militia; the latter could be made the nursery of the line, and could also do the depot duty of regiments quartered in the Colonies or India. But to insure these results it would be necessary not only to place the control of the militia and volunteers under the military authorities, but to take some other measures to insure the constant cohesion required between them and the regular army. For this purpose it would appear advisable to break up the present large camps such as Aldershott, Shorncliffe, and the Curragh, and to quarter battalions of the line permanently, when in England, in particular districts. They could then be associated for short periods of annual instruction with the volunteers and militia of those districts in local camps, and being well known, would draw recruits more plentifully than distant battalions can at present. There can be no doubt that one of the great obstacles to the general efficiency of our various military services is due to the fact that the militia and volunteers are under the control and patronage of the Lords Lieutenant of counties, and one of the first steps towards an improvement in our general military efficiency must be to deprive these obsolete dignitaries of their feudal powers. Few Governments could have afforded to encounter the opposition which those viceroys of shires would have raised against the withdrawal of their patronage; but Mr. Gladstone, with his strong majority, may surely be able to accomplish such a desirable change. The first and greatest bar to a close connexion between the militia and the line would then be broken through, and the way would be paved to a great increase of efficiency and of economy at the same moment. There can be no doubt that if the militia and the line were more closely allied and if, as Mr. Gladstone proposed in one of his late speeches, soldiers were encouraged to spend their leisure time in industrial occupations, recruiting might be greatly facilitated. It is the unknown and distant life of the soldier which makes villagers and farmers so uneasy when their relatives "take the shilling." Were soldiers constantly among them they would soon cease to regard them or their profession with repugnance; and it is this repugnance and the rigid maintenance of the purchase system which are the great impediments to recruiting. It is perhaps hardly practicable to abolish the system of purchase in a moment, but larger facilities might be at once given for the promotion of deserving non-commissioned officers to the higher grades of the service, while at the same time the period of enlistment might be reduced so as to diminish the expenses of bounty and increase recruiting. The great argument in favour of our present long period of enlistment is found in the necessities of Colonial and Indian service, but by proper and apparent arrangements these difficulties could be easily overcome. It is now a moot question whether a separate and peculiar army should be maintained for Indian service; but at any rate it is not necessary that regiments should be maintained abroad at the same strength as that at which they are sent out. If they were allowed to be reinforced only by volunteers already serving in the countries to which they are sent, great expense in sending out drafts of recruits would be saved, and for all practical purposes, the regiments would be equally efficient.

There is one department in which great economy might be introduced without any diminution of efficiency—that is, in the Store Department. At present large quantities of stores are maintained and constantly renewed at every station. For these there is no demand, the stores remain undisturbed and uncared for until they become obsolete, when they are replaced by new ones, which themselves are in their turn superseded by newer patterns. This is particularly the case in ordnance stores. It is to be hoped that attention now will be directed to this subject, and that the abundance as well as the numerous patterns of stores will be greatly diminished. Each new invention renders its predecessor an encumbrance to the service, yet new inventions are being constantly introduced by mathematicians and theorists to secure some infinitesimal advantage. It is impossible that either economy or efficiency can be obtained while new pattern stores are being constantly introduced for the object of gaining some trivial advantage over the already adopted pattern. Those who study the Army Estimates perceive that in this direction great saving may be effected and no interests violated, no hardship endured; but superficial observers are apt always to rush to the easiest conclusion and jump to the palpable result of reducing the expenses of the army by diminishing the number of combatants, yet at present our army is barely large enough to supply all the demands for Indian and Colonial service.

A few days ago there was a prospect that the abolition of the Ordnance Select Committee, and the reorganization of an Artillery Committee, might have tended towards this result, but Mr. Cardwell has to-day suspended this salutary change, and we may perhaps see it soon countermanded. This is not a good beginning.

The Department of Control is also in danger of being done. It is not improbable that if Mr. Cardwell continues to carry it out some arrangement may be made for centralising the combatant staff, similar to that which the Control Department effects with regard to the non-combatant. The different departments of Adjutant General and Lieutenant General would then be united as one staff under a chief of the staff. In the meantime, however, the new Minister of War has suspended all change and the issue of any stores. It is not improbable that a Lord of the Treasury will be attached to the War Office as a Financial Controller alongside of the Controller-in-Chief.

A controversy has lately sprung up in the daily papers concerning the telegraph route to India. The present lines have been attacked as uncertain and possessing the great disadvantage of running entirely through foreign territories. It would surely be much more sensible to have a direct sea route between India and England which would be exposed to no foreign power except in the [illegible] which is as much neutralised as any country ever could be.

I have to announce the death of Lieutenant General Allen Thomas Maclean, Colonel of the 13th Hussars. He served with that regiment in every affair in which it was engaged in the Peninsula from 1810, until wounded and taken prisoner at Conches in March 1814. He was present with his regiment during the Waterloo campaign; was engaged in command of the rear guard for the brigade on the 17th June, and present in the battle of the 18th. He accompanied his regiment to India in 1819; was employed in command of a cavalry brigade at the reduction of Kurnool, and served with his regiment uninterruptedly for twenty-two years when he returned to England and was placed on half-pay as 2nd Lieutenant Colonel. He received the war medal with six clasps for Albuera, Nivelle, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive and Orthez.

By the death of Sir Hew Ross no steps will take place in the Royal Artillery nor throughout the army, as the late General held the rank of Field Marshal. There will, however, be a vacancy in the command of the A Brigade of Horse Artillery, which will probably be conferred upon Colonel Teasdale.

By the death of Lieutenant-General Maclean, Major-General R. B. Wood, C.B., will become a Lieutenant-General, Colonel White, C.B., the acting Brigadier General of Cavalry at Aldershott, a Major-General, and Major Esmonde, V.C., a Lieutenant-Colonel. The full Colonelcy of a cavalry regiment will also become vacant, which will be bestowed upon Major-General Cunynghame, C.B.

The vacancy caused in the command of the Eastern District by the imminent promotion of Colonel Tidy will probably be bestowed upon Colonel E. A. Somerset, C.B.

Sir E. Wetherall, late Deputy Quarter-master General at the Horse Guards, has been appointed to the Under Secretaryship for Ireland, and the vacancy at the Horse Guards is not to be filled up.

Captain Jesse Jones, a Waterloo veteran, has died at Colchester at the ripe age of eighty-one. Captain Jones saw service in the Peninsula.

Major Palliser, of "chilled-shot" celebrity, has been made a C.B.

The death is announced of Captain Johnson Brooke, brother to Charles Johnson Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. He was at one time an active participator in the government of Sarawak, but had ceased to partake in it for some years.

There is very little to chronicle this week in the way of movements of regiments. It is possible that the 13th Hussars may be brought home from Canada in the spring and sent to India to complete their period of foreign service. In this case the 15th Hussars would not go to India till 1870, and the horses of the 13th will be handed over to the 3rd Dragoon Guards; but this is a mere matter of surmise.

In regard to general matters little has been going on as all the world has been occupied in watching the Ministerial appointments; but an interesting match has just taken place between ten men of Captain Peal's company of the St. George's Rifle Volunteers, and ten of the staff sergeants of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, the former using the long Enfield, and the latter the Snider rifle. The match was a close one, as in the five shots which each man fired at 200 yards both teams scored 147 points; at the 400 yards the Guards were 163 to the St. George's 134; but at the 600 yards the St. George's scored 92 to their opponents 53, the total result being—St. George's 373; Guards, 363.

I understand the Admiralty have for some time past had under consideration the heavy expenses of the establishment of the island of Ascension, and that, owing to the reduction of the African squadron, it is very probable the Ascension establishment will, before long, be made a depôt for provisions and stores with a small hospital establishment.

There are still no signs of carrying out the Royal Warrant of the 15th June 1864 in regard to the removal of the Artillery General and field officers from the Indian list and the promotion of the ten Colonels due to the Indian list in the terms of that Warrant, yet these steps have been due since the 6th March last.

A new pattern Snider breech-loading rifle has been approved of, for the supplies for India. It differs from the converted Snider in being rather thicker in the groove, and gets rid of the liability of the breech to blow open, as the shifting portion of the breech piece is retained by a bolt, which is released by pressure of the thumb when the breech is to be opened.

A telegram has been received from Malta reporting that Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Serapis* sailed for Portsmouth at midnight on the 7th inst. with the 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, head-quarters and 6th Battery, and other troops.

An order received at Chatham Garrison directs the Instructors of Musketry of the 1st and 2nd Depôt Battalions and the 27th Regiment to proceed to Woolwich forthwith, for the purpose of going through a course of practical instruction in the manufacture of the Snider ammunition. It is the intention of the authorities to have the Instructors of Musketry of the whole [illegible] put through a practical course of i[illegible] Woolwich.

The following officers at Chatham G[illegible] received orders from the Horse Gua[illegible] themselves in readiness for emba[illegible] join their respective regiments at th[illegible] named:—Major W. F. J. Rudd, 2nd [illegible] of the 1st Royals, to embark for Ind[illegible] F. Conner, Lieutenant H. Flood, and L[illegible] R. Shirley, 1st Battalion of the 2nd Roy[illegible] bark for Bombay; Lieutenant R. L. [illegible] Lieutenant W. F. H. Majendie, 31st [illegible] to embark for Malta; Lieutenant J. H. C[illegible] and Ensign F. F. R. Burgess, 109th Regim[illegible] embark for Calcutta; Ensign G. L. H. Sta[illegible] Ensign J. Ritchie, 3rd West Indian Regim[illegible] embark for Jamaica.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

14th December.—News was this day received [illegible] Shush Gao, the camp of Sirdars Mahomed [illegible] Khan and Fatteh Mahomed Khan, to the [illegible] that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan halted [illegible] days at Deh Khoda Dad, twenty-nine kos[illegible] tant from Ghiznee, whence, after making [illegible] arrangements for the supply of his troops [illegible] ceeded to Mooshkee, seven kosses [illegible] Kera Bagh on the Moker, Khelat, and [illegible] road, passing the Zughtoo village [illegible] The Sirdar is now stationed at Moosh[illegible] head of 3,000 soldiers. The head-qu[illegible] Sirdar are as usual at Shekhabad, on [illegible] and Cabul road. Ameer Mahomed [illegible] was at Kohistan, intending to leave [illegible] while his son, Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan [illegible] encamped at Doab. The Jellalaba[illegible] Governor Meer Akhor Ahmud Khan, reports to the [illegible] Governor that Shahkee, with the Kafilah Ba[illegible] had reached Peshawur. This vakeel, as re[illegible] last week, had been despatched to receive [illegible] from the British Government. Reports have been received at Cabul to the effect that [illegible] muskets have been despatched by the Shi[illegible] route to Candahar, and more ammunition [illegible] stores will be despatched to Candahar [illegible] Shikarpore passage. Under the advice [illegible] British Government, it is reported, three [illegible] will be raised by the Cabul Ameer on the [illegible] river, where large arsenals will be kept. [illegible] generally believed at Cabul, and it seems [illegible] there can be no doubt of it, that Ameer Shere Ali Khan appreciates the friendship of the British Government, and will, in future, act in [illegible] with the British.

15th December.—News was this day received at Cabul to the effect that the Ameer Shere Ali Khan had joined the camp of Sirdars Fatteh Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Ismail Khan at Shush Gao. According to the letter which contained this news, the Ameer Azim Khan was encamped at the mausoleum of Sooltan Mahmood, at the head of some troops, and Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan was reported to be intending to join him from Deh Khoda Dad. A part of the Cabul Ameer's troops was encamped at Da[illegible] Shihre, while others were located at Shush [illegible] Moker, Nanee, Kera Bagh, Dah Mozung [illegible] various other posts, all of which are [illegible] strengthened by troops. A kossid, who arrived from Moker stated as follows: [illegible] 11th of this month (December) I [illegible] camp of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan [illegible] troops at Saidabad consist of eigh[illegible] lions of infantry, 3,000 Jazailchees, a[illegible] sowars. His remaining troops at Khoda [illegible] Zughtoo, the mausoleum of Sooltan M[illegible] and Mooshkee, number between three and four thousand at each post, and comprise the old soldiery which has long served under him in Balkh and Cabul. It was reported in Abdool Rahman Khan's camp, when I left it, that a battle between the two armies would be fought either on the 16th or 17th instant."

16th December—It has been reported at Cabul for the last few days that Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan would be despatched to Turkistan as Governor of that province, being, on account of the memorable services of his late brother, Sirdar Mahomed Khan, the best entitled to that distinction. A letter from the Cabul Ameer's camp received to-day, however, states that the Ameer has resolved to keep Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan of Ghorian as Governor of Turkistan (which post he now holds, with Sirdar Mahomed Shareef Khan as his Naib,) till the present war is over. Most stringent orders are being issued by the Ameer to Khoda Nazur Khan Warduk, Governor of Ghiznee, to strengthen the garrison at Ghiznee. Orders have also been issued to the Ameer's officials at Moker, Khelat, and Candahar, to strengthen their posts so as to resist any attack on the part of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan's troops. They are, however, strongly prohibited from opposing the Sirdar's army before the latter make any assault. It was reported that Alleejah General Abdool Raheem Khan, the Wazir of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, was in communication with the Warduk tribe of Ghiznee, with a view to make them favourable to his master, but that through the influence of Khoda Nazur Khan, Governor of Ghiznee, these attempts had hitherto perfectly failed to realize their object.

17th December.—A letter from Ghiznee received to-day stated the following:—"Alleejah General Abdool Raheem Khan enticed Khoda Nazur Khan Warduk in various ways, but the latter, who is beyond any doubt a faithful servant of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, has resisted all the temptations of the General of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. He says that he still remembers how brutally his two sons were murdered by Abdool Rahman Khan's father at Cabul, that the present was only an opportunity for him to take revenge for what he had suffered at the hands of the Sirdar's father." Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan and Shere Dill Khan Candaharee, who, with Alleejah Urselli Khan Jeharkhyl and Asmatoollah Khan Ghilzee were despatched to disperse the army of Sirdar Surwar Khan and Surfraz Khan Ghilzee at Tanko, near Kohi Damun, on the other side of Doab, are still encamped on the banks of the Doab. The Ameer has prohibited them from making any movement, as the hill tribes, collected [illegible] Surfraz Khan Ghilzie, were dispersing of themselves without necessitating a warlike advance against them.

18th December.—Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor, Governor of Jellalabad, has proceeded to Michnee, in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, by the Khyber Pass, having despatched Hakeem Khan, the Kootwall at Jellalabad, to Peshawur to receive money. With regard to the application of this money, it was this day reported that one lac of rupees has been duly made over to the servants of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, who were despatched with the Shahkee Kafilah Bashee, to receive the money. Hakeem Khan, in charge of this money, has returned from Peshawur, and made over the money to Meer Akhor Ahmud Khan at Michnee. More money will likewise be received from Peshawur, and the Jellalabad Governor is specially directed by the Cabul Ameer to make proper arrangements for its safe conveyance to Cabul. The Ameer has also written to the Cabul Governor to inform him that he was in urgent want of money, and that unless arrangements be made for eight lacs of rupees, it would be difficult to keep the troops under proper surveillance, and to meet the various expenses of the war. Another lac of rupees from the British Government will shortly follow. This timely aid in money is of the greatest importance for the Cabul Ameer Shere Ali Khan.

19th December.—A letter from the camp Shush Gao, received at Cabul to-day, stated the following:—"The families of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan and of Ameer Azim Khan were by orders of Shere Ali Khan, stationed at Khelat. On [illegible] the appearance of Sirdar Abdool Rahman [illegible] at Ghiznee, the Ameer has now sent orders [illegible] Governor of Khelat to despatch those relati[illegible] the Sirdar and the ex-Ameer to Candahar [illegible] proper surveillance, as it was not advisable t[illegible] them any longer at Khelat. The Govern[illegible] duly complied with the Ameer's orders." [illegible] climate is becoming more severe every da[illegible] Bamian snow has commenced to fall dai[illegible] for the last two weeks the falls there have b[illegible] heavy that the Bamian Pass has been [illegible] blocked up. At Cabul the snow-falls have n[illegible] very severe, but the cold is still excessive a[illegible] most unbearable. Corn is becoming dea[illegible] Cabul on account of drought. The attempt[illegible] the Cabul authorities to lower the price of p[illegible] sions has utterly failed, and the consequence [illegible] that the poorer classes suffer in the extreme [illegible] want of them. The sons of the late Sooltan [illegible] homed Khan and the noted Cabul merchant M[illegible] Rajub Ali Beg distribute corn to the poor [illegible] day to relieve them from distress. The widow [illegible] the late Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan a[illegible] mother of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ali Kha[illegible] of Ameer Shere Ali Khan, distribute one [illegible] grain every day to every poor person in their [illegible] ger Khanas.

20th December.—News was received from C[illegible] har at Cabul to-day to the effect that Meer [illegible] Khan Candaharee, Governor of Candahar, on h[illegible] ing that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan had app[illegible] ed in the neighbourhood of Ghiznee at the [illegible] of his army, despatched the Candaharee [illegible] under him to canton at an intermediate st[illegible] tion between Khelat and Candahar, and [illegible] his own Peshkhamah at the garden of Sirdar [illegible] homed Ameen Khan on the Khelat road to j[illegible] his troops. Meer Afzul Khan has thus been on [illegible] alert, and is perfectly prepared to meet any assa[illegible] on the part of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan c[illegible] Candahar. Information was also received at Cabu[illegible] to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Ibraheem Khan, after his remarkable success at Turkistan, had returned to Herat perfectly safe, and was making arrangements to despatch recruits from his Herat troops to strengthen the garrison at Candahar. By these recruits Meer Afzul Khan's position at Candahar will be rendered most strong in every respect.

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INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, 29TH DECEMBER.

THE Hazara campaign has been productive of one misfortune. It has necessitated Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Brownlow, C.B., Staff Corps, the Commandant of the 20th Punjaub Infantry, to proceed to England on medical certificate. This will give an acting appointment. By the return to duty of Captain Macintyre, second in command of the 2nd Ghoorkha Regiment, Major G. E. Cunliffe has reverted to general duty, and is posted to Rawul Pindee. Colonel G. Verner, recently returned from England, has been posted to Fort William for duty.

It has been decided by the Secretary of State, that when the staff or consolidated pay of an officer transferred to a new appointment shall exceed the staff salary or consolidated pay of the appointment or office from which an officer may be transferred, he is not entitled to a passage at the public expense. Also, when the pay and allowances of an officer may be increased by transfer to any of the mounted branches of the service, the following items not being looked upon as giving an increase of pay, viz., horse allowance when drawn separately from staff salary; office, or contingent allowance; and contract allowance. But, "an officer, who, on the expiration of his tour of service in an appointment, may obtain another appointment, the emoluments of which are less than those of the appointment vacated, is not entitled to passage at the public expense. Nor similarly will free passage be granted to an officer, who holding an acting appointment with superior allowances attached to it, may be nominated to a permanent position, the allowances of which are inferior."

General Nuthall, commanding the Eastern Frontier Brigade, has just published a useful work, regarding all the duties of a regimental officer, which should be in the hands of every officer. It is published by Thacker and Company, dedicated to Major-General Sir A. Phayre, K. C. S. I., late Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and priced at five rupees.

I hear that Colonel W. C. Green, of the Bengal Army, who was about to retire, has taken leave for six months to England without pay, in the hope of succeeding to the extra pension and bonus talked of. There are a number of old hands waiting at home for this, and it is to be hoped they may not be disappointed in the end.

A large batch of the 21st N. I., of your presidency, has I hear left in the *Himalaya* for this port, for service in Central India. Women and children seem to be rather numerous in the native army in your presidency.

His Excellency the new Viceroy is expected here on the afternoon of the 11th, and the forces will be all turned out to do him honour. Her Majesty's 26th Cameronians, the left wing second Battalion 60th Rifles, a wing 9th Regiment N. I. from Barrackpore, the 14th N. I., the 11th, and 2nd N. I. with two batteries of Artillery will be the force. The wing 60th Rifles will proceed to Benares by railway about the 14th. A public dinner is about to be given to Sir John Lawrence prior to his departure.

Eton and Harrow men of Calcutta have had a match at Cricket with men of private schools, the latter winning by 1 run, and 4 wickets to spare. The greatest number of runs made by the public schools was 61, to the bat of F. J. Crooke, Esq.; the largest number in the private schools was achieved by Major Forbes, being 37.

I see Allahabad is again in a state of hot water—there being a divorce case going on—Lieutenant Jordan, of the 107th Foot, being the defendant, and Mr. Elias the plaintiff. Messrs. Newton and Shircore were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Dillon and Lasbury for the defendants. Lieutenant Jordan was charged with adultery with Mrs. Elias, and criminal trespass. The evidence, painful as the nature of such cases must be, was rather amusing, so far as Mr. Elias' evidence went. After two days' examination of witnesses the case was postponed to the 6th of January.

There is a prospectus of a new candidate for public support in "The Calcutta Advertiser," to be published next month by Messrs. Cohn, Feilmann & Co., which is to be a medium of information for the trading and mercantile community. It will also contain information referring to the shipping of the port, and particulars regarding their own sales of goods on commission and by auction. It will no doubt command a large local circulation.

Sir Henry Durand has reported his return to duty.

I regret to notice the death of Captain G. B. Dobson, of Her Majesty's 37th Foot, at Shahjehanpore. He entered the service on the 20th February 1863 and was promoted to Captain on the 15th March 1868. His death will promote Lieutenant J. F. Keyne, who entered the service in 1854, to his Captaincy, and Ensign J. E. Beckett to his Lieutenantcy. The 37th Regiment is a very lucky one. The Lieutenant-Colonel only entered the army in 1852; and the second Major in May 1860.

There is really no other news.

AHMEDNUGGER, 31ST DECEMBER.

OUR little station (which since the departure of the Dragoons, and the exit into the districts of the civilians, has been almost deserted) will soon resume its usual lively and gay appearance. The first detachment of the 3rd Hussars comes in to-morrow, being followed after a couple of days' interval by a second—the head-quarters (which will be the last) coming in about a week's time. The regiment comes out very strong in officers, (having upwards of thirty with it,) and I hear there will in consequence be a great paucity of houses. It has often struck me how strange it must appear to a casual observer, that while Government is spending lacs of rupees (and very wisely too) in providing every possible description of comfort and barrack accommodation for the *soldiers*, the *officers* have to shift for themselves the best way they can, and in many cases have to crowd three or four together into a wretched bungalow rented at an exorbitant rate; while on the other hand, their men are marching into a cantonment, find barracks, furniture, &c., &c., and everything ready for them. The want of suitable accommodation for officers, which is increasing daily, owing to landlords contenting themselves with patching up instead of properly repairing the houses they make such an enormous profit out of, has been so often noticed in the public press that it is almost needless for me to recur to the subject here, but it is to be hoped that some day the authorities (whoever they may be) will have the necessity forced upon them of building suitable houses for officers which they could afford to rent as well as to live comfortably in. The expected arrival of so many cavalry officers has caused a great rise in the horse market as regards Ahmednuggur, and every one who possesses an animal with four legs expects to get at least four figures for the same! There are horses of all kinds for sale here, good, bad, and indifferent, so at all events there will be a variety to choose from.

Our Christmas festivities passed off very quietly, being marked only by a solitary dinner-party. The want of excitement was probably owing to the dearth of society, which latter was even further decreased by the absence on leave of several of our *very* small community for the holidays. To-night, however, the New Year is to begin more auspiciously by a grand dinner to the whole station, followed by a soirée dansante, at the house of a lady noted far and wide for her hospitality and other social virtues. The prospects of sport in these districts is very poor this year compared with last, but is not to be wondered at, considering the state of the crops, which are completely withered up and perished, except in a few fortunate spots where irrigation has been carried on. Even in Nuggur itself (which as you doubtless know depends on its supply of water from reservoirs in the hills) the scarcity of water is beginning to be sensibly felt, and what we shall do when the hot weather comes on, it is impossible to say; but in the country roundabout, things look even worse, and many villages have been deserted owing to the wells and water-supply being completely dried up. Cattle of all kinds are being sold at almost a nominal price, but of course few purchasers can be found, and the end of it will be that most of the poor animals must eventually die of thirst or starvation. The price of grain and grass is rising daily, and will, I am told, amount almost to famine prices. However, when we read the accounts from Rajpootana and the North-West, we can only be thankful that our prospects are not so hopeless as in other districts, and all we can do is to look forward to a better season next year; but, as it is, the poor ryots will have a hard time of it to keep body and soul together for the next eight months. I think I have got through a sufficiency of writing for the present. In my next I hope to be able to give you an account of the Hussars, and what we think of them, and they of us.

NEEMUCH, 29TH DECEMBER.

A VERY unfortunate accident happened in camp last week, which might have ended with terrible consequences to those concerned, but which I hope will not have any bad result, owing to the prompt measures taken. Some children of the Royals were playing under a tree, when a dog came up, and, after biting one of them, rushed away and bit another child some short distance off. This being perceived by the men in barracks, a large number instantly started off in pursuit of the dog, which there was strong reason to suppose, judging from his appearance, was mad. After a very exciting run of over a mile, he was at last shot in the bazaar, but not until he had bitten one of the men of the Royals, who had only a stick to defend himself with. He, as well as the two children, one of whom had been very severely bitten, was at once subjected to an extensive burning with caustic, and so I hope that even if the dog *was* mad they are out of harm's way, the remedy having been applied so quickly. If the dog had not been seen in time, however, there is no knowing how many others he might have attacked before being killed. In the excitement of the moment two other perfectly innocent dogs were killed—"to make sure," as one of the men said. It is reported that there are other mad dogs in camp, but it is only an illustration of the burnt child dreading the fire. Still it would not be an unwise precaution to have all stray and ownerless dogs destroyed. Any one who possesses a dog he cares about could easily show it by putting a collar on him; it is a great nuisance, besides being dangerous, to have stray curs about camp whose one object in life seems to be to run after and bark at every horse that passes.

The detachment of the Royals from Nusseerabad came into camp on the morning of Christmas day. It consisted of Captain Teal and Ensign Kennedy, with the head-quarters of the two companies to be formed out of the detachment already here, two at Nusseerabad having been broken up for this purpose. They brought with them the arms for the men here, so that now the protection offered by the presence of European infantry in the station is no longer a sham. A corresponding detachment leaves this for Nusseerabad next week. They were to have gone earlier, but there is an old order to the effect that except in cases of emergency troops are not to be marched during Christmas week.

It cannot be said that we are at all bigoted in our religion up here, for on Christmas eve more than a dozen officers, including our Brigadier, attended mid-night mass at the Roman Catholic chapel, at the special request of the Rev. Father Mariannes, R. C. C. The next day, also, I observed that the only Catholic officer we have in the station—I hope he will excuse my mentioning him—returned the compliment by being present at the Protestant church during mid-day service. The way in which the altar in the Catholic church was "dressed" (that is the correct term, I believe,) excited some surprise, as one does not usually see anything so handsome in up-country stations, and in this place until very lately there was not even a priest, the Roman Catholics having to be content with flying visits three or four times a year from the Nusseerabad chaplain. The way in which the service was conducted, also, was remarkably good, owing to the co-operation of a number of the Christians in the band of the 28th N. I. The next day one had an opportunity of observing the result of the combined labours of several fair hands for some days past in the decorations of the English church, and very pretty and tastefully executed they were, though I don't know what that stern anti-ritualist, the late "John of Bombay," would have said about the numerous repetitions of the cross that one perceived. A choir has lately been formed, and though not yet quite up to the mark, and wanting the aid of some accompaniment to the singing, I think that few will deny that it is a step in the right direction, or at least tending to be so. A new harmonium has been ordered from home, and when it arrives it will enable the choristers, who by that time will have had more practice in singing together, to do more justice to themselves than they have yet had an opportunity of doing.

I told you that all the cricketers rejoiced at the return to the station of Captain LeGeyt. Well, they have already had a proof of his energy in the pursuit of the game. Scarcely had he arrived when a match was talked of, and last week there was one played between the "reds" and the "blues," or the infantry on one hand and the cavalry and artillery on the other. I cannot give you the score, but it was a very close game, ending in the triumph of the "reds." The swift bowling of some of the Royals rather disconcerted a few of the players among the "blues," who feared much for their legs. It favoured their side, however, in giving them the opportunity of scoring several "byes." The ground, which was near the Artillery barracks, was anything but good, not having been used or attended to for some time, and I think a better piece might be chosen next time. The members of the gymkhana, for some reason unknown to me, object to their ground being used, but there are, I should say, several places more central and otherwise better, which might, with a very little trouble and small outlay, be formed into a station cricket ground.

There are lots of men in barracks who wish Christmas might come every week, but I always look on it as the most melancholy part of the year in India. There are so many things to remind you that you are far from home—such a difference between the keeping of the day there and here. But that one gets well-meant but ridiculous presents of sweetmeats, and that one's servants all come to salaam in the hope of getting "buck-sheesh" there is little to mark the day from Sunday, or any other day when one has to go to church [illegible] not to go to parade. This at least has been hitherto my impression, but this time we have been much more sociable, and there have been several very jolly little dinner-parties, croquet-parties, and social reunions that have made it seem more like home. We have rumours, too, of more than one dance likely to come off soon. One enthusiast proposed to make it seem more like England by ringing in Christmas with the Fort bell—but he was promptly put down and told that the bell was cracked. Next week we shall be in the middle of the inspections.

RAJCOTE, 1ST JANUARY.

WE are now in the height of the cold weather. The thermometer at 6 in the morning stands at 58° and at mid-day 65°.

By letter received from some of the attendants of the Chiefs of this province now at Broach, it would appear that they enjoyed themselves well, and were heartily pleased with the reception given them by His Excellency the Governor. Some of these Chiefs and Koours must have cut pretty figures, the Koour of Joonaghur especially. The address of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the Chiefs of Kattywar appears most appropriate, and it is to be hoped they will profit by it, and bring themselves to remove the heavy loads of oppression which they are causing thousands of their subjects to bear, solely through their apathy and indifference.

These Chiefs, to be known, must be seen in their own province—they are at home here, and an observant eye will not find it difficult to read the stuff of which each one is composed. We expect a gathering on or about the 18th, and it would be worth the while of such gentlemen as can afford the time and expense to pay us a flying visit. I am not yet acquainted with all the fun that is to come off, but shall enquire and furnish you with a programme in a day or two.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

WE have already mentioned that the Government of India intended to furnish more information to the Press, in future, through its different departments, than it has hitherto done. We are glad to find this information fully confirmed by the following resolution passed by that Government:—

"The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the establishment and maintenance of a well regulated system of publication of official documents in the newspapers will be of essential service both to the Government and to the public, and he has accordingly resolved to introduce the following agency for supplying the public through the Press with accurate information upon ordinary matters of public interest.

"The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign, the Home, the Military, the Public Works, and the Financial Departments, and the Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Branch of the Home Department (which, for the purposes of this resolution, will be considered a separate department), is directed to appoint in his own office, respectively, a clerk to prepare daily, or as occasion may arise, a precis of intelligence for the Press. Copies of any parts of the precis, or of the papers to which it refers, which can properly be made public, will be communicated with all practicable despatch to the Press. Care will be taken that the intelligence be sent to the Press as early as consistent with the prior necessity of the prompt issue of the orders of Government.

"Nothing in these orders will affect the existing orders in regard to the publication of papers in the Supplement to the *Official Gazette*."

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 4th, 12-55 P.M.—Cable right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 3rd January, via Russia 31st December.

CHACHIA, 4th, 12 noon.—Office closed this day.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 1st and 2nd January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 3rd January to 8 P.M. of the 4th January, are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	3	25	0	4
" Calcutta	15	2	10	18

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

A "BIG JOB."—A "National Christian Convention" has been sitting for three days in New York discussing various subjects and projects. One of the last topics considered on the 19th ult. was "the possibility of evangelizing the whole world within the present century." Several gentlemen expressed their opinion that it might be done within the 30 years, and the Rev. Mr. Blair said that it must be done, and would be done. The Rev. Mr. Bourne, of New York, ventured to suggest that the Church itself sadly needs converting.

BOMBAY.

THE GAEKWAR'S DEWAN.—Bhow Scindhia, Dewan to His Highness the Gaekwar, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last.

CAPTAIN C. H. ANDERSON, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER.—A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday afternoon on the departure of Colonel Sir W. L. Merewether, C.B., C.S.I., Commissioner of Sind, for Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS FOR KURRACHEE.—The s.s. *Mahratta*, Captain Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers:—Colonel Sir William Merewether, Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Richard, Mr. Gee, and Mr. Abercrombie.

THE Epiphany Services to-morrow in Trinity Church, Sonapore, mentioned in another part of this paper, will have special reference to the work of the Bombay Church Union. A public meeting will be held in the Indo-British Institution at 4-30 P.M., under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.—Gunesh Chintamon, an English writer, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Suraswutee, woman, who is now in the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment. His Worship remanded the prisoner to jail till the recovery of the prosecutrix.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed one Khoodabux Kurrimbux to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing several articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 425, belonging to Captain E. Stuart, officer in charge of the Colaba Depôt.

ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday Mr. Spencer gave a decree in favour of the Bombay Burmah and Trading Corporation, Limited, and against Gunney Noormahomed, for Rs. 321-8, the amount of four promissory notes executed by the defendant on the 30th March 1868.

A POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Oomrowsing Dotumsing, a policeman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with stealing certain articles entrusted to the Company for conveyance by rail. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sent to the County Jail for three months.

ACTION TO RECOVER CALLS.—Yesterday, in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, the Asiatic Banking Corporation sued Tribhovandas Hurlochund, to recover Rs. 700, the amount due for a call of £10 on seven shares. Mr. Hurrell appeared for the plaintiff and said that the summons had not been served on the defendant, and he therefore asked the Court to postpone the case. His Honor ordered an *alias* summons to be served on the defendant, to be made returnable on the 19th February next.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—We learn from a report on the general character and prospects of the season in the Poona collectorate from 1st May to 30th November 1868, that the rain-fall was considerable in the greater part of the district, but that unfortunately it almost all fell in the early part of the season, and thus was seasonable only for the khureef crops. No rain whatever, except a few cents at Joonere and Ghorey, fell after the 15th October, and the results have been fatal to the rubbee crops. The khureef crops in Joonere, Mawal, Kheir, and Poorundhur, though they did not turn out so good as they at one time promised, were, on the whole, good. The rubbee crops have been a complete failure except where there was irrigation, and in all probability remissions would have to be given, at all events in parts of these districts. There was a slight outbreak of cholera in a few villages of Kheir, Poorundhur, Joonere, and Indapore talookas, and some disease among the cattle in Ambegaum Petta of the Haveilly talooka.

SUIT FOR THE COST OF A TOMBSTONE.—Shaik Maneck bin Shaik Mahomed yesterday, in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, sued Mr. E. A. Bailey to recover Rs. 800, the amount due in respect of work and labour. The plaintiff, it seems, caused a monument or tomb to be erected after a model given to him by the defendant. The monument was to be completed in two months and he was to receive the amount claimed. He finished the work according to the agreement, and now sued the defendant for the [illegible] received Rs. 100 on account. It appeared that a similar action had been brought by the present defendant against Mr. Flowers, when a verdict was given in favour of the former for Rs. 300. Mr. Bailey stated that he paid the plaintiff Rs. 500 on account of the work, and possessed a document to prove this, but that it was with Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, solicitors, and he therefore requested His Honor to postpone the case for the production of the document. The case was accordingly postponed.

STABBING.—On Wednesday, the 30th ult., Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, attended on board the s. s. *Golconda* and took the deposition of one Joona Sallum, a water-man on board the ship. The deponent stated that he knew the prisoner Yacoob before him. About eight days ago, when on their way from Aden to Bombay, at about half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, he came up on deck after doing his work, and was sitting down to his breakfast. The prisoner was sitting in his box close to where the other was sitting, and remarked to him—"You went late to your work at night." The deponent replied that if he had been late the chief engineer would take notice of it. An altercation then ensued between them, when the prisoner struck him with a pair of scissors on the neck. After striking him the prisoner threw the scissors down. Immediately the syrang called a doctor. We learn that the patient now lies in a precarious state on board the ship. The prisoner was placed on Saturday last before His Worship, on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to Joona Sallum, but was remanded to jail till the recovery of the prosecutor.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE officials of the Commercial Bank Corporation in Bombay have received a telegram from London stating that all litigation in connection with the Corporation has ceased, and that the principal creditors in London have agreed to accept a compromise of seventeen shillings in the pound. Formal meetings of the shareholders and creditors are to be held in London some time in January, and in Bombay in the first week in February.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH—SONAPORE.

Feast of the Epiphany, Wednesday, 6th January.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion, with Sermon by the Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre, B.A. Hymns 64 and 58. The Offertory will be devoted to the Funds of the Bombay Church Union.

6 P.M.—Evensong; with sermon by the Rev. James Taylor, S.P.G. Hymns 243, 64, 58, and 244.

THE HARBOUR.

A public meeting for united prayer will be held on board the ship *Pendragon*, Captain Newton, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 7 o'clock, to which commanders, officers and seamen are invited.

THE BROACH BALL.

THE following remarks, interesting as an expression of native opinion, are translated from the *Rast Goftar*:—

"The Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, and the Hon'ble Abdoola D. Sassoon, were refused admittance to the Broach Exhibition Ball on the ground that they were natives. We are told that Government have taken up this subject, and a good deal of discussion is going on on the matter. Now, our countrymen when they attend English balls cannot dance, and the native setts going there simply look at the *tamasha* of European ladies dancing, and, therefore, many Europeans object to see them at a ball. Among the gentlemen refused admittance at the Broach Ball, if Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy was rejected because he is one of those who would never bring with him the ladies of his family to such parties, and who would wish to go all by himself to a ball-room where English ladies and gentlemen meet together, the English gentlemen opposing his admission were perfectly justified in doing so. But, on the other hand, the case of Mr. Sassoon and Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee is quite different. Both these gentlemen have set the example, and are in the habit of sharing all their pleasures in society accompanied by their families. To refuse admittance to such persons was an unbecoming act on the part of the Broach authorities, for which we have no doubt that they will be blamed by Government in the way they richly deserve."

WEATHER REPORTS.

KAUMBLEY, 3rd, 12 noon.—Weather fine, wind north, barometer 30·12, thermometer 81.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

YESTERDAY afternoon a quarterly meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. There was a small attendance. A letter from the Hon. L. H. Bayley, intimating his resignation of the office of chairman of the Bench was read, and Mr. Scoble was appointed chairman. A resolution of Government sanctioning the annual house and water rates as fixed by the Bench in November last was read. Mr. Knight made a long speech regarding the claims of the Municipality on Government, and concluded by moving—

"That a committee of the Bench be appointed to inquire into and report upon the claims of the Municipality upon the State."

"That a committee of the Bench be appointed to inquire into and report upon the character and working of the present system of direct rates, including the Halalcore Cess."

An amendment was proposed, but Mr. Knight's motion was carried almost unanimously. Some discussion took place regarding the projects for the drainage of the city, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution—

"That the Bench fully recognises the necessity for drainage, and an increased water supply, and will give earnest consideration to the question of providing funds for these purposes, but that in the meantime, with a view at once to avoid delay and to arrive at a proximate estimate of the amount required, Government be asked to appoint a commission to scrutinise and report on the schemes now before the public."

The Bench then adjourned, a little before six o'clock, till Wednesday at 4 o'clock.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—4TH JAN.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TUCKER, Commissioner.)

IN RE PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

THIS insolvent's discharge had been adjourned for eighteen months, and that period having now expired, Mr. Dunbar appeared to-day for the insolvent, and a discharge was granted.

IN RE NOWROJEE DHUNJEEBHOY COORLAWALLA.

This case was before the Commissioner last Court day, and, on the application of Mr. Marriott, an order was granted for the appearance of this insolvent. Mr. Marriott appeared to-day on behalf of the opposing creditor and stated that the order had been published as directed by the Court. Insolvent did not appear, however, and so he now asked an order for his attachment.

The Commissioner said that the interim order for protection had been cancelled and as the insolvent did not obey the order of the Court, an order for his attachment would be granted. Did counsel expect, asked His Lordship, to find insolvent within the jurisdiction of the Court?

Mr. Marriott replied that the insolvent had walked into Court at last sitting, but before the order for his appearance was granted. Unfortunately, however, no one interested was present, and the moment his (the learned counsel's) attention was directed to his presence insolvent rose and left the room. There seemed therefore little doubt that he was hiding.

An order was granted for the attachment of the insolvent, and his detention in custody, if apprehended, till next Court day.

IN RE JANARDHUN ATMARAM.

Insolvent had been a petty dealer and commenced business about 830 with Rs. 2,000 and ran up debts to Rs. 71,000. He said on examination that he had gone on with losses for twenty-five or thirty years, and that only sometimes he had made a few hundreds of rupees—which profit was expended in household matters.

The Commissioner said that the account was not satisfactory, and so led to the presumption that the insolvent was concealing property; and he therefore dismissed the petition.

IN RE JUGALDAS MONORDAS.

The liabilities of this insolvent amounted to Rs. 14,993, and the doubtful assets to Rs. 500. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee opposed the discharge on the grounds of concealment of property and of books, and falsification of accounts. The Commissioner, upon the evidence, was of opinion that insolvent had brought himself under the penal section of the Act; but he considered that the ends of justice would be best promoted by dismissing the petition. Petition dismissed with costs.

The other cases were unimportant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BROACH BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my opinion there can be no doubt that nearly the most important point for the committee of the Broach Exhibition to consider was the advisability or otherwise of giving a ball as a portion of their programme.

To ordinary-thinking English people the design for the ball would not seem to be unreasonable, as it would give eclat to the great event of the time; it would be an attraction, also, to many ladies and gentlemen who would not otherwise take the trouble to go a long journey for the sake of half an hour's inspection of native produce and imported articles forming the Exhibition—thus giving additional lustre to the show; and, finally, a ball would be in every respect in unison with English ideas upon such occasions, as processions, durbars, nautches, &c., are with the natives, upon native occasions.

Now, an English ball, of itself, could not offer any worthy attraction whatever for the natives at large. They do not dance or allow their females to appear in public; neither do they eat or drink of the materials for refreshment provided on such occasions, or use the instruments and utensils for the process common to Western life. Neither do they profess to hold the same views of approbation for the formalities of the dance adopted by ourselves, and they are unacquainted with the rules laid down in the "Guide to," or "Etiquette for" "the Ball Room!"

Wishing to fathom the depth of native intuition upon the subject of dancing, I ascertain that a large percentage of those we term "intelligent natives" most probably imagine the figure or step of the dance to be prompted by the performer's feelings and agility at the time, and that the accompanying music is equally unrestrained by rules or law, forcibly reminding one of the "touching" scene described in an English Court of Law a few years ago. But it is always a painful thing to contemplate the idea of English ladies consenting to dance where natives are present, and were ladies really able to appreciate all that might be said on the subject they *could* not offer themselves as spectacles for native gratification and unseemly remark.

How few there are who can class a single native amongst the list of their intimate friends, and how very many there are who, after a long residence in India, have not even the remotest approach to acquaintance with the natives or their customs!—and two centuries have failed to make our customs better known to and appreciated by the natives, notwithstanding our rules, differing from those of caste and native custom, do *not* forbid their availing themselves of the advantages of our society on terms of equality. If, then, the Broach committee found it was undesirable for natives generally, from their want of adaptation, to appear at a ball, none should have been given, because, as old residents in the country, they ought to have been long ere this aware of the cantankerous spirit which diffuses itself throughout the land, making a grievance-loving people fond of litigious bickerings for precedence, &c., upon all occasions, which the act of exclusion would effectively provoke. But at the same time I can form no conception of the grounds upon which natives desired to attend the ball—beyond the reasonable desire to satisfy our admiration of them, and their own questionable curiosity, &c.

I would suggest to the members of the committee the desirability on future similar occasions of making an exception in favour of a few natives of known character, so as by degrees to help to do away with a state of things unprecedented in the annals of any other country.

It has been said that the members of the committee are to be brought to deep grief for their action in this matter. If so, it will be, I presume, upon the grounds of State policy alone. If, as Government servants, they have erred, or transgressed their diplomatic rules, they must suffer; but it will be for the ruling power to consider the advantages and disadvantages of drawing too much public attention to a matter which could only arise from a wretched state of things for which the committee were not responsible, and where severity will be attended by a result far worse confounded.—Yours, &c.,

2nd January. AN OLD RESIDENT.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.—The *Lancet* regards the fourth annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1867, drawn up by Dr. Cunningham, as a document of peculiar interest and importance. The great epidemic of cholera which spread over the whole of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Afghanistan during the spring and summer of that year forms the main subject of the Report in question. The probable connexion of the sudden outbreak of the disease among the pilgrims with water poisoning on a large scale, and the subsequent spread of cholera over a vast extent of territory, in consequence of the dispersion of the pilgrims, bearing with them the seeds of that disease, are exhibited in a striking light.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 11TH DEC., 1868.

36TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.

Major-General Arthur Augustus Thuriow Cunynghame, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major-General Edward Basil Brooke, deceased. Dated 2nd December, 1868.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Major-General Daniel Thorndike to be Colonel Commandant, vice General Alexander Cavalie Mercer, deceased. Dated 10th November, 1868.

1st Life Guards.—The Honourable Hugh Le Despencer Boscawen to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Viscount Dupplin, promoted. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Royal Horse Guards.—Regimental Corporal-Major Thomas Priestley to be Cornet, without purchase, vice the Honourable O. G. P. Montagu, promoted. Dated 12th December, 1868.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Robert Masters, from half-pay, late 7th Hussars, to be Cornet, vice Watt, transferred to the 95th Foot. Dated 12th December, 1868.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant Robert Gordon Loch to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major A. C. Warner, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Cornet Laud Kavanagh to be Lieutenant, vice Loch. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel William Alexander Middleton, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Francklyn, removed as a General Officer. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel James Robert Gibbon, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Kennedy, deceased. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Godby to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Middleton. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Major Dominick Sarsfield Green to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbon. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Second Captain and Brevet-Major William Stirling to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Gabbett, deceased. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Second Captain Peter Edward Hill to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Godby. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Second Captain John Stewart (late Bengal), on the Supernumerary List, to be Captain. Dated 18th November, 1868.

Second Captain Edward Lindsay Hawkins (late Bengal) to be Captain, vice James Ronald Martin, retired on full-pay. Dated 18th November, 1868.

Second Captain Champagné L'Estrange to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Greene. Dated 19th November, 1868.

The promotion of Second Captain John Harvey Annand (late Bengal) to bear date 13th October, 1868.

Lieutenant Henry de Stuteville Isaacson to be Second Captain and Brevet-Major Stirling. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Lieutenant Henry Cole Magenis to be Second Captain, vice Hill. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Lieutenant William Bisset (late Madras) to be Second Captain, vice H. W. Hastings, transferred to the Madras Staff Corps. Dated 18th November, 1868.

Lieutenant George Gott Nelson (late Bengal) to be Second Captain, vice Hawkins. Dated 18th November, 1868.

Lieutenant Thomas Arnoll Davis (late Bengal) to be Second Captain, vice C. V. Arbuckle, promoted. Dated 18th November, 1868.

Lieutenant Edward Ommanney Hollist to be Second Captain, vice L'Estrange. Dated 19th November, 1868.

Serjeant-Major John Scully to be Quarter-master, vice George Marvin, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 12th December, 1868.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers to stand as follows, viz.:—

Captain Henry Cardew. Dated 25th October, 1868.

Captain Horace Percival. Dated 25th October, 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Thomas Arbuthnot. Dated 7th November, 1868.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Biddulph. Dated 7th November, 1868.

Second Captain Arthur Harness. Dated 25th October, 1868.

Second Captain Eugene Hay Cameron. Dated 7th November, 1868.

Captain David James Welsh (late Bengal). Dated 20th October, 1868.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Sleigh Roberts (late Bengal.) Dated 20th October, 1868.

Captain Horatio Otto Hitchins (late Bengal.) Dated 5th November, 1868.

Royal Engineers.—Second Captain James Hamilton Wilson to be Captain, vice A. Dixon, deceased. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Lieutenant William Salmond to be Second Captain, vice Wilson. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Grenadier Guards.—Lieutenant and Captain Reginald Thomas Thynne to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable C. E. Edgcumbe, who resigns that appointment. Dated 27th November, 1868.

Battalion-Surgeon and Surgeon-Major in the Army James John Majoribanks Wardrop to be Surgeon-Major, vice George Eleazer Blenkins, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Surgeon Henry John Hughes Lawrence to be Battalion Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Wardrop. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Staff Surgeon Constantine Caridi Read to be Surgeon, vice Lawrence. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Staff-Assistant Surgeon Albert Luis Fernandes to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Read, promoted. Dated 12th December, 1868.

9th Foot—Ensign Frederick Woodhouse James to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice William Smith Duthie, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Edward Bosville James Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice F. W. James. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Frederick Temple Rowan Hamilton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice the Honourable Charles H. Danvers Butler, who retires. Dated 13th December, 1868.

12th Foot.—Staff Surgeon William Sinclair to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Knox Birnie, appointed to the Staff. Dated 12th December, 1868.

13th Foot.—Ensign James Lister Laird has been permitted to resign his Commission. Dated 12th December, 1868.

19th Foot.—Ensign John Francis James Miller to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice G. F. Thorp, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 8th September, 1868.

Ensign John Corse-Scott, from 4th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Miller. Dated 12th December, 1868.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Thomas Oliver Wingate from the 27th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Tredennick, who exchanges. Dated 12th December, 1868.

27th Foot.—Lieutenant William Richard Tredennick, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wingate, who exchanges. Dated 12th December, 1868.

29th Foot.—Ensign Edward James Henry Spratt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richard Alexander Oswald, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Francis Henry Loyell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Spratt. Dated 12th December, 1868.

46th Foot.—Ensign William Farwell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Henry Anderson, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Burrard Rawson Crozier, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Farwell. Dated 12th December, 1868.

47th Foot.—Lieutenant William Hare Larken to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant W. C. de Balinhard, who resigns that appointment. Dated 5th November, 1868.

52nd Foot.—John Robert Wilton, Esq., late Brevet-Major, 60th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Major G. E. Huddleston, who retires upon half-pay. Dated 12th December, 1868.

54th Foot.—Lieutenant William Edmund Wilkinson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Vere Temple Bayly, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Ensign Charles Lane to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wilkinson. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Charles George Lewis Wingfield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lane. Dated 12th December, 1868.

57th Foot.—John Woodhouse Acland, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thomas Essex, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1868.

70th Foot.—William Anthony Grey Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice King, promoted. Dated 12th December, 1868.

83rd Foot.—Ensign Charles Talbot Davenport, from the 47th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Walker, transferred to the 19th Foot. Dated 12th December, 1868.

84th Foot.—Lieutenant Algernon Wowen Rooke to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henry Boyles Murray, who retires. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Ensign George Osborne Smith to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rooke. Dated 12th December, 1868.

John Rose, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smith. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Rifle Brigade.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Andrew Arthur Macrobin, M.B., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice William Hill Climo, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 12th December, 1868.

1st West India Regiment.—William Barnes Pugh, Esq., late Captain, 96th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain William Thompson, placed upon half-pay. Dated 12th December, 1868.

4th West India Regiment.—Lieutenant George Fletcher Coward to be Captain, without purchase, vice Thomas M. Quill, deceased. Dated 27th October, 1868.

Ensign Frederick Griffin to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Coward. Dated 27th October, 1868.

Ensign Edmond Birch to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Frederick Blacklin, deceased. Dated 31st October, 1868.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Thomas Knox Birnie, from the 12th Foot, to be Staff-Surgeon, vice William Sinclair, appointed to the 12th Foot. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon Constantine Caridi Read, from the Grenadier Guards, to be Staff-Surgeon. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon John Alexander Scott, from the 91st Foot, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Parker Smith, M.B., placed upon half-pay. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Assistant-Surgeon William Hill Climo, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice Andrew Arthur Macrobin, M.B., who exchanges. Dated 12th December, 1868.

BREVET.

Surgeon-Major George Eleazer Blenkins, Grenadier Guards, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Captain James Ranald Martin, retired full-pay, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 5th November, 1868.

Honorary-Captain William Thomson, Paymaster upon half-pay, late of the 1st West India Regiment, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 12th December, 1868.

Quartermaster and Commissary of Stores George Marvin, retired half-pay, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 12th December, 1868.

The Warrant Officers promoted to honorary rank in the *Gazette* of 31st January, 1868, should have been described as being of the *Madras* (not *Bengal*) Establishment.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the deaths of General A. C. Mercer, Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, 9th November, General Richard Pigot, Colonel of the 4th [illegible] Guards, 21st November, 1868; and Lieutenant-General Thomas Marten, Colonel of the 6th Dragoons, [illegible] November, 1868:—

To be Generals.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Edwa[illegible] K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Lieutenant-General Philip Spencer Stanhope, Colonel of the 13th Foot. Dated 22nd November, 1868.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Major-General Daniel Thorndike, Royal Artillery. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Major-General William Anson M'Cleverty, Colonel 108th Foot. Dated 22nd November, 1868.

Major-General Lewis Duncan Williams, Colonel 3rd Dragoons. Dated 23rd November, 1868.

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel John Henry Francklyn, C.B., from Royal Artillery. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Brevet-Colonel Thomas Holmes Tidy, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, Unattached. Dated 22nd November, 1868.

Brevet-Colonel Edmund Haythorne, from Lieutenant-Colonel, half-pay, late 1st Foot. Dated 23rd November, 1868.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major James Handasyde Edgar, half-pay, late 69th Foot. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Major Stanhope Mason Gildea, half-pay, [illegible]. Dated 22nd November, 1868.

Captain and Brevet-Major Henry [illegible], Royal half-pay, 44th Foot, and Staff Officer of [illegible]. Dated 23rd November, 1868.

To be Majors.

Captain Charles Slaughter, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Captain William Clatterbuck, 86th Foot. Dated 22nd November, 1868.

Captain Oliver Robert Stokes, Royal Artillery. Dated 23rd November, 1868.

In consequence of the promotion of Major-General Thorndike, of the Royal Artillery, the undermentioned officers, who retired on full-pay from that Corps as Lieutenant Colonels, prior to 3rd November, 1864, to be Lieutenant-Generals, viz.:—

Major-General Richard Beaumont Burnaby. Dated 10th November, 1868.

Major-General William How Hennis. Dated 10th November, 1868.

THE EUROPEAN DIFFICULTY.

(*The Times*, Dec. [illegible])

THE threatened rupture between the Porte and Hellene Government, and the efforts which the Powers are understood to be making [illegible] brought to a crisis, and will, we hope, [illegible] clusion, a long and not very creditable [illegible] intrigues. This is a subject which can [illegible] discussed in this country without [illegible] tiality. By every public organ which [illegible] —by Parliament, by the Press, by [illegible] the people of England have shown [illegible] affairs they are not indifferent to the cause of popular freedom and religious equality. We [illegible] have for years lost no opportunity of maintaining the just claims of the Greek and other Christian [illegible] of the Sultan, and no respect for diplomatic traditions or the supposed inviolability of sovereign rights [illegible] ever hinder us from urging the Western Powers, which fought and bled for the Turkish Government, to demand of it the removal of all injustice. But within the last two or three years a very different problem has engaged public attention. Is it lawful that we should countenance, encourage, and protect with the assurance of impunity a series of attacks on the Turkish Empire from without, maintained by the national ambition of a foreign people or the personal ambition of a foreign Sovereign [illegible] that we should compel Turkey to exhaust her resources by keeping up a great army to be ready [illegible] at any point the inroads of adventurers levied, armed, and paid by foreign committees, with the connivance of Governments which maintain diplomatic relations with the Porte, and affect to [illegible] the peace of Europe?

The conduct of the Hellene Government during the Cretan Insurrection is the [illegible] of the present action of the Powers. We are not concerned with the merits of the insurrection. [illegible] Mahomedans and Christians live together [illegible] ways mutual dislike which may [illegible] to animosity and outrage by skilful instigation. This has been [illegible] the case of Crete. The Christians were [illegible] to disturbance, having the memory of former [illegible] and being encouraged by the incidents of the [illegible] of a hardy and [illegible] independent race of mountaineers. The tendency was well known to and [illegible] worked upon by the Hellene propaganda. The insurrection began and the Cretans fought bravely in the skirmishes with the Turkish troops, but left to themselves they had no chance, and the rising would have been suppressed had it not been for the assistance derived from the Greek kingdom. [illegible] of course, all the old questions of international right and morality arise. The Cretans had a right to revolt, or else no oppressed population could ever free itself of a hated Government. The Porte, on the other hand, had a right to put them down, or else no Government could ever protect itself from armed treason. The Hellenes as individuals had the right to aid their co-religionists with money, arms, and provisions, and to run the blockade [illegible] claims of patriotic [illegible] commercial [illegible] their chance of [illegible] by the Turkish [illegible] Hellene Government and the [illegible] of the Cretans its own, to demand [illegible] of the island, and in default, to which [illegible] and to declare war. In such a case the [illegible] would have the right to march an army [illegible] to capture [illegible], and to [illegible] obtained satisfaction. [illegible] position of the parties [illegible] on the supposition that the European Powers [illegible] pledged to interference, and [illegible] interfere.

The actual state of things, however, is very different, and it has worked disastrously for the East by encouraging intrigue and conspiracy, and keeping up a perpetual irritation. The relations of the Government are complicated by a system of protection and guarantees undertaken by the great European Powers. Doubtless the Turkish Empire has its share in the benefit of these, for the Black Sea is neutralized, the Russians are forbidden to [illegible] the mouths of the Danube, and the Western Powers have agreed not to acquire any possessions on the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean. But the little States whose ambition it is to gain at the expense of Turkey are encouraged to make their territory the theatre of constant intrigues. On the south and north of the European Empire lie the kingdom of Greece and the united principality of Wallachia and Moldavia, both governed by princes of the Royal Houses of Europe. The conduct of Prince Charles has been, to say the least, suspicious. There can be no doubt that the Moldo-Wallachian territory has been the scene of intrigues against the Turkish Empire, and that it is not the fault of the Bucharest people if the provinces actually under the dominion of the Porte have not been seriously disturbed. When it is considered that the Sultan is the sovereign of the Principalities, and that he consented to their administrative union under Prince Charles [illegible] the assurance of the European Powers that the [illegible] lity of the province should be enforced, we cannot but think that it is the duty of these Powers to discountenance any political intrigues in this quarter.

Whatever may be the truth of the rumours that have been flying about Europe as to the complicity of this State, or that, one thing is certain,—that the Moldo-Wallachians themselves are not capable of a policy, but will be in any event merely the tools of others. Very different is it with the Greeks. There is no one but will acknowledge the patriotic spirit of this people, and admit the skill, courage, and perseverance with which they urge their design. The most ambitious believe that they can not only overthrow the Turk, but take his place as the governing race in a great community of Eastern Christians. They dwell on their superior cleverness and enterprise, their capacity for Western culture, and their undoubted commercial success wherever they have set their foot. In this hope of supremacy they would probably be disappointed. Even if the Turk were to be dethroned, they would find a strenuous opposition to their claims, for their energetic qualities rather extort admiration than invite sympathy, and all but themselves are aware that every order and race of men in the Empire would prefer a Turkish master, bad as he may be, to a Greek. The more moderate profess that they would be content with the annexation of the remaining Greek Islands and the districts which they call Thessaly and Epirus to the Hellene kingdom. Whatever their ultimate design, they carry it out in the boldest manner by fomenting trouble in the Turkish Empire. Their Government not only manifests its sympathy, but, unless it is much belied, gives material aid to the movement.

In this it is well known that the Hellenes rely on the European protection under which the kingdom has been placed. The Turks must not invade Greece; if they were to cross the frontier in pursuance of a declaration of war and to avenge the most undoubted injury, they might be called to account by any one of the four Powers which presided at the birth of independent Greece. The Greeks will, therefore, worry Turkey as long as they can; their policy is never to leave her quiet, to wear her out by the constant fear of disturbance, to exhaust her resources in endless preparation against attack, which may come at any point and at any moment. If the Porte assumes an aggressive attitude against its adversary, the Greeks may rush to the protecting Powers with a loud cry that the sacred independence which was guaranteed to their fathers by civilized Europe is threatened by Mussulman ambition. It is for the Powers, and particularly for England and France, to consider whether the acceptance of a protectorate does not impose the corresponding obligation of controlling the protected. Undoubtedly, it is a thing not to be thought of that Greece should be overrun by Turkish troops, but, on the other hand, we are bound to demand, and our position gives us the right to demand, that the machinations of the last two years shall come to an end. A sufficient precedent is not wanting. In the year 1854, when the Russian power seemed to the Eastern populations more than a match for the Western nations the Government of the late King Otho thought fit to make a diversion in favour of the Czar by creating or supporting an insurrection in the Turkish provinces of the frontier. No remonstrances were of avail until troops were actually landed at the Piræus and marched up to Athens. On the present occasion the task will be much easier. A remonstrance will be no doubt, [illegible] and we trust the great Powers will speak in no doubtful tone.

It is for the interest of all that the present intrigues and the uneasiness and uncertainty they cause should be brought to an end. The subject [illegible] Christians as well as Turks, are [illegible] necessary for the support of [illegible] credit of the Empire and the [illegible] number of persons in Europe [illegible] Until quiet and security [illegible] no real confidence, and [illegible] progress. To [illegible]

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[illegible] ... a more unfavourable view ... and also the value ... property.—Q. What was your opinion ... of 30 lacs on the 30th of December? ... judge. I thought that it was ... of great uncertainty as to ... how things would turn ... at that time ... A. No; I was ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... put the jewels the next day? A. Yes ... the day on which ... Douglas, and on that very day ... credited ... chund's account with six lacs ... I cannot say.—Q. Those 25 lacs were ... to cover any of the existing credits of Premchund in the bank? A. No; except to meet the ... as they fell due. At that time, I believe, we considered the whole debts perfectly secure.—Q. In the list of overdues beyond three lacs which was sent to the Government, how were the sums owing by different people supposed to be entered? If any person owed more than the identical sum put against him in that list, would it be shown anywhere else? A. No; that list shows exactly what it is represented to show.—Q. Supposing that there are a good many parties to several bills all mixed up with each other, and that one ... on one bill, and two or three on another, how would ... shown? A. The whole amount ... I think so. Major Innes—The amount ... is not shown anywhere. Witness—No; it ... overdue.—Q. A considerable portion was ... A. All overdues are there.—Q. Where ... the sums be got from? A. From the different ledgers.—Q. Supposing that one bill was for two and a half lacs, and another for one and a half lacs, and another for two lacs, each being under three lacs, what certainty was there that a man who owed altogether more than three lacs would be included in that list? A. If it was overdue, it would certainly be so. We had a daily list showing the bills falling due every day.—Q. But when a man's name was on several bills, it would not be shown in that ... A. Yes; it would.—Q. Was it got from the ledger which you have spoken of? A. I do not know; almost every transaction of the bank was overdue before Mr. Stuart took charge, and in the new rules to the secretary, every renewal had to be read out to the directors by the secretary. There are two books which would show the outstandings against each man, but they are all past due; those books are the past due ledger and the register of daily operations.—Q. Would there not be some uncertainty as to including in that list a case where a man owed on several bills, each of which might be under three lacs? A. None whatever if it was past due.—Q. Would there be no tendency to pass over each bill which was under three lacs? A. None whatever, because there was then a register showing what was past due.—Q. Every single bill in which a man was concerned was ... put against that man's name? A. Every bill ...; it was not a register requiring to be ... debtor and creditor account.—Q. Then that list would be wrong if it did not include all sums which any man owed, when he owed above three lacs ... if it was past due.—Q. When a loan ... was past due, it was entered, and not merely ... bill? A. Yes.—Q. The bill to Kuttow Khimji ... included? Q. He was only on one bill.—Q. ... that there would be no difficulty in preparing ... list? A. No; I do not think that the assistant who prepared it found any difficulty at all.—Q. You would be astonished if the whole of the outstandings against Atmaram Madhowjee, which were ... 27 lacs, were not there? A. If they ... ought to be there.—Q. For instance, ... Atmaram Madhowjee. Did it show ... of 26 or 27 lacs was outstanding ... it included them, but ... how would you know ... right? A. I ... assistant in making ... ledger ... in or- [illegible]

[illegible] Mr Chapman says that he did not [illegible] he was a new director. He had only been [illegible] a day or two before, and he could not [illegible] the same [illegible] the case with Mr. Norman.—Q. With respect to Premchund's jewels, you thought that Harryvullubdass was likely to be a purchaser of the jewels? A. I did; not for himself, but for the [illegible].—Q. He spoke about it? A. Yes; and I said—"Any that you want can be sent up to Baroda; [illegible] them up to our own agents."—Q. You were glad to hear it? A. Certainly, I was.—Q. Did you keep up the notion? A. Yes; for a long time.—Q. Did you write to Harryvullubdass? A. No; I did not [illegible] him for a long time again. I was told that he had gone to Baroda, and I know that he did so. I did not [illegible] him for a very long time afterwards, until I found out that he had come back; and the answer which I got from him was that they were of rather a small class of stone.—Q. With regard to that meeting, where [illegible] there was no document prepared, you [illegible] spoke to Mr. Lidderdale afterwards about the [illegible]? A. Yes.—Q. What did you do? A. I [illegible] what I had written out to his dictation, and he revised it.—Q. That was a record of the proceedings? A. Yes.—Q. What document was that as to an agreement binding the bank managers? A. Mr. Kelly was to prepare that, but I never got it from him.—Q. Was it a precise, or definite orders that you made each advance after that? A. Yes; the directors arranged for eight lacs to be telegraphed up country, for eight lacs to be advanced.—Q. When any director gave orders to make these advances did you let him know that the bank managers had not bound themselves or that the security had not been lodged? A. Yes; they knew it. Mr. Lidderdale came in and was there most of the day.—Q. All that time the money was being advanced? A. Yes.—Q. Did you yourself make any objection to it? A. I forget; I may have done so; I think that it is very likely.—Q. Would you not have done so as secretary and as taking an interest in the safety of the bank? A. Yes, but I suppose that I thought with others that the bank was perfectly secure; I certainly thought that.—Q. But especially when you were secretary of the bank, did not you think that for your own responsibility and your own credit things ought be shipshape, and that before you advanced money you ought to get security? A. It was represented to the meeting on that very day that unless Premchand got money, he would be in a serious position.—Q. I do not mean that, could you not get some document for your own protection? A. Any document which I might have written would certainly have been better than nothing, though it might not have been in legal form, and I forget [illegible] that I did not.—Q. As far as I can see you did not take any steps to protect yourself. What were the arrangements in the bank for protecting the bank against carelessness on the part of accountants and [illegible] in writing up these books and making [illegible] in them which they should have done? A. The accountant was responsible, and the head of each department under the accountant.—Q. Who was responsible for omissions? A. The head of the department certainly should be responsible.—Q. Who was responsible for omissions in the application book? A. I do not think that the accountant had anything to do with that book; it would be the ledger-keeper, Mr. DeGa.—Q. Was he the head of a department? A. He was at the head of the ledgers; he had charge of them.—Q. Was it possible for a series of omissions of that sort to take place for 18 months, and to escape the notice of the secretary? A. Perfectly possible; the book was of no use to me as secretary.—Q. Was not it likely that at meetings of the directors you should notice those things? A. I never opened the book; it was for the directors to open it.—Q. Do you think that they would be likely to call up the secretary and ask him? A. They would ask me if they wanted him.—Q. When you get a person like Mr. DeGa as the head of a department, surely there was necessity for a check over a person like Mr. DeGa. What check was there over Mr. DeGa? A. If you have a check over every head of a department you must double your establishment; there is a check in essential matters. Major Innes—This is a very essential matter, namely, the omission of information from a book which was for the special information of the directors. Witness—It was not so very essential as keeping his accounts correct. Major Innes—Anything in a chain of accounts must be correct, because there is a balance. Witness—That was his principal duty. Major Innes—There is a book for the information of the directors; surely a check was necessary. Witness—In a large establishment I do not know that you could have such a system of check.—Q. The secretary himself was the person to check it, was he not? A. I never looked at it.—Q. Was the secretary in the habit of looking at the books which were to be laid before the directors? A. Certainly not; I never looked at them unless the directors opened them, and drew my attention to them.—Q. At what books did the secretary look? A. He had to look at no books.—Q. Mr. Blair told us that the duty of the secretary was to open the letters, and to do what Premchund told him; surely there must have been something more than that? A. Yes; the opening of the letters was mere routine work.—Q. I should imagine that the secretary was responsible for a system of check or control. Can you tell me what system of check or control there was, by which he should know that things were going on right? A. He had the balance sheet every half-year.—Q. It would not take him five minutes to look at that. What did the secretary do so as to know that things were properly done in the bank? A. I do not think that it was the duty of the secretary to see that the books were properly kept.—Q. Whose duty was it? A. The accountant.—Q. To come back to the application book: it was not the duty of the accountant to see that, was it? A. He had all the books, but it was not like his ledgers, or the day book.—Q. Or any book in which a mistake would be detected by the balances? [illegible] or in which the omissions would be found [illegible]. In fact if it had been a book requiring to be balanced, they must have been found out in a very short time.—Q. Then how was it a book which Mr. Blair could possibly have omitted looking at every now and then? A. I cannot say whether he looked at it or not; but I know that it was very rarely that I opened it.—Q. What is to be thought of a system by which an important book like that could have a series of omissions, and, in fact, of systematic omissions, and no person whatever know about it except a man like Mr. DeGa? You did not know of it, and Mr. Blair did not know of it, and the directors were misled for a year and a half as to what was going on in the bank? A. It was not supposed to be so very important at that time, the directors knew well enough what was going on in the bank.—Q. Then do you mean to say that the omissions in that book were quite immaterial? A. I did not look at it as being of so much importance knowing the business of the bank as well as I do.—Q. Then what was the use of such a book? A. I do not justify withholding these entries from it; they ought to have been in it.—Q. As to the general ledger, what was the good of it? Witness—Which? Major Innes—The one which was made as to which there is uncertainty when it was begun. A. The use of it was to ascertain how much each man had against him.—Q. I think that you made some remark disparaging to it, and to the effect that it was not of much use? A. No; I think that the book was most useful, because it showed at once from the different departments in the bank what amounts were against each man.—Q. Was it ever looked at? A. I have seen Mr. Hannay look at it over and over again.—Q. Was it looked at by any body except Mr. Tracey whom we cannot examine? A. I do not know that Mr. Tracey looked at it, but Mr. Hannay did.—Q. Have you any remembrance of any one of the directors looking at that book? A. I cannot tell you, but the book lay on a table in the directors' room.—Q. Who suggested the making of the book—was it your suggestion? A. It was Mr. Blair's, I think.—Q. Do your remember when? A. No, it was in the beginning of 1865. I believe that he says he heard of it after he came back from Ajmere.—Q. That was written within six weeks of his departure? A. Yes.—Q. Then, in fact, that book would not be of much use in his time—was it used in your time? A. It was used a great deal, because I very often had to refer to the assistant who was writing it up to get the outstandings against particular people.—Q. We have been told repeatedly that one grave cause of the advances which had been made and the large sums outstanding was that the answers which were given as to those outstandings never included more than one description of advance. After this book had been started, when does it ever appear to have been of the slightest use, because we have not found that it was ever turned to use in any way? A. It certainly could not have been of the slightest use in one way, namely, in preventing the granting of further credits, because the system was stopped.—Q. Was it taken advantage of in this way that a list of all the sums outstanding against one man was ever shown? A. It was shown to me. Q. Was any list ever prepared and laid before the directors, showing the whole sum for which any man was liable to the bank? A. I believe so, but I do not remember. It would be, certainly, if they asked for it. I am perfectly certain that Mr. Hannay frequently asked for returns of that sort.—Q. What arrangement was there for ensuring that the money was paid into the bank which was promised to be paid in, and upon the faith of which promise money was lent? A. A record of all money to be paid in or paid out was kept by the ledger-keeper, and when that was not done it would be reported.—Q. What check was there against the failure to lodge securities upon the faith of the receipt of which the money had been lent? A. There would be a memorandum sent to the registrar of securities.—Q. Do you know that there were failures in that respect? A. I did not know that there were failures, except for a time. I think that you will find that in many instances where securities were promised. We noticed it and wrote repeatedly for them.—Q. In the letter of the 30th of June 1865, from the Government directors to the Government of Bombay, there were described what sums of money had been advanced on shares, and what shares had been accepted as security. Did that list include only the head office, or did it include the branches? A. I forget; there would only be the Kalbadavie branch, I suppose, which would have any.—Q. Do you not remember? A. No.—Q. I suppose that a detailed list was prepared on which to base that abstract? A. Yes.—Q. What, according to the practice of the bank, would have been done with that detailed list which gave the results mentioned in the letter? A. I do not know that they were required to make a list. The registrar of securities would simply have to give so many Back Bay shares and so many Elphinstone shares out of his ledgers.—Q. Supposing that he prepared a list, what would be done with it? A. It would be kept among the records of the bank for the year, I should think.—Q. Supposing that there was an error in it how would you trace it back; how would you explain anything wrong in it; how would you be able to get at it? A. You would very soon [illegible] out from the books if there was an error without [illegible] I wish to know from you how that [illegible] and also what ought to have become of [illegible] these figures should have been [illegible] know.—Q. There was no such [illegible] those papers were destroyed [illegible] papers are kept, but a gr[illegible] unfortunately [illegible] bank to anot[illegible]

faster than you intended? A. I suppose that that would follow, if we continued advancing at the premiums put down there.—Q. The system of giving cash credits was introduced in your time? A. Yes.—Q. And security was taken? A. Yes; a promissory note on demand; it was done by other banks as well.—Q. Securities were occasionally taken? A. Yes.—Q. When securities were realised, what was the rule of the bank as to the way in which the realization of those securities was shown: for instance, I allude to the case of the Asiatic Bank? A. The proceeds were placed to the reduction of the debt. Major Innes—If you reduce the amount from 25 to 10 lacs, and the cash credit is still extant, they can draw up to the 25 lacs. The system of cash credit means that the person who has it can go up to the maximum if the cash credit is not exhausted; and the person in the bank who attends to that account is authorised to honour the party's cheque up to the 25 lacs again, and that is what was done in the case of the Asiatic Bank. Witness—You are quite correct in that, but you forget that we did not get the securities which we were to get in the case of the Asiatic Bank which would have cleared us up to the whole amount. Major Innes—The very best thing which the Asiatic Bank could have done would have been to have realised all the securities and to have paid the money in, and then to have drawn to the maximum again. What was the system to guard against that? Witness—In the case of the Asiatic Bank, if we got all the securities which we were entitled to, the 20 lacs would have been paid off.—Q. You got a lot of securities and they became nullified, because after crediting the money to that account they again drew up to the maximum? A. No; they would not have done that; the securities were more than the amount.—Q. The securities originally were more than the amount. After the securities were realised they again drew up to the maximum? A. Yes. Q. What is the meaning of your having a security, and what system is it by which a cash credit can be drawn up after the securities have been realised? A. I must stick to my own opinion, namely, that we expected these securities from Calcutta. My opinion is that we were perfectly right in what we did. Q. What was that? A. We allowed them to draw more than the securities represented in the expectation of receiving the full amount of securites from Calcutta and other places.—Q. The securities were bit by bit realised, and carried to this account, reducing the debt, and afterwards, after some of the securities had thereby become null, they drew again against their cash credit to the maximum, with simply some of the securities outstanding, from which very little has come. Would the directors sanction such a system? A. Certainly.—Q. Would not the directors insist that those securities should be kept in hand, and that Asiatic Bank should not draw irrespectively of securities? A. I can only say what I have said already on that point.—Q. I am distinctly to understand that you say that it is perfectly right that the securities might be credited to that account, and that the people to whom credit was given were still able to draw up to the amount? A. I never said so; that would simply be giving them money without any security at all.—Q. You are aware of Mr. Kelly having been ill on the occasion to which allusion has been made? A. Yes.—Q. Do you think that he was in a fit state to do his duty at the bank? A. I thought that he was; but he was very ill.—Q. Were you in any way responsible for seeing that the document which he should have prepared was prepared at once? A. I was at him almost every day about it, and I was always promised it. Q. Was it a paper which would have taken up any time? A. It was drawn up by one of his partners, and afterwards torn up, but he did not know anything about it. Possibly Mr. Kelly would have drawn it up otherwise, as he attended the meeting and knew the arrangement.

President—Is there anything which you wish to add? Witness—I should like to make a remark; I found by Mr. Brown's evidence that he had evidently been misinformed in Bombay about a transaction as to Mr. Crawford, or rather a letter assigning a claim of Mr. Crawford's against the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and that Mr. Brown had been informed that the value of this letter was 70,000 rupees and that it had been mislaid by me; I distinctly deny that. That letter was in existence when Mr. Stuart took charge, and Mr. Stuart had it in one day, and I understood that it was given to him by the security department, by Mr. Fraser, junior. I knew that it was lost before I left, but I was never accused of losing it before I saw Mr. Brown's statements. I say that it was there in Mr. Stuart's time. I think that Mr. Stuart must have forgotten, or I do not think that he would have allowed Mr. Brown to say that. President—He might not have been present in the room; he was not there every day. Witness—I wrote to Bombay to Mr. Rodgie to find out what the amount was, and he wrote to Mr. Hurrell, Mr. Crawford's partner, and he says that we could not have got it without having a legal assignation of the amount, and that the whole amount would be 5,000 rupees even if we had got it. I am talking of the late Mr. William Henry Crawford.—Q. Do you allude to the valuation of his shares taken over, together with his bill of costs? A. I was not referring to the bill of costs; we had got a part of it. Of course I am willing to take any responsibility.

The witness then withdrew, and the Commission adjourned to to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

COUNT BISMARCK ON HIS LEGS AGAIN.

The order of the day in the Lower House, on the 9th December, was the discussion on the budget of foreign affairs. A long debate took place on the maintenance of the Prussain legation at Dresden. M. Woltel on the necessity of keeping it up, while Austria still had a mission there, seeing that the anti-Prussian sentiments of the Count de Beust must be opposed. M. Virchow expressed the hope that his country would follow the liberal tendencies of the Vienna Cabinet. Count de Bismarck then addressed the house: "I cannot, "he said, " enter into any argument concerning the Austrian chancellor: I shall only observe that I am not aware that he entertains hostile sentiments towards me. As to following the example of Austria, I do not think that we can beasked to do so entirely, seeing, for example, that we should have to maintain an army of 800,000 men with a service of ten years. With regard to liberties, I consider that Austria is now only inaugurating those which we have enjoyed for twenty years. I think that it is the same with liberal governments as with ladies—the youngest are most attractive." (Great laughter) The continuance of the representative at the Saxon capital was voted.

THE REFORM LEAGUE AND
MR. REVERDY JOHNSON.

The Reform League and their friends appear to be more remarkable for their patriotism than for the graces of private life. To ask a man to dinner, and then to inform him that you withdraw the invitation because some people do not like him, does not seem to be a very free-hearted way of dispensing hospitality. The invited person might justly say that there was no necessity to ask him to dinner in the first instance, but having asked him, it was desirable to treat him civilly. A little while ago certain members and friends of the Reform League proposed a "working-man's banquet" to Mr. Reverdy Johnson. This gentleman committed many years back the crime of having been born in Maryland, and for that he has never made suitable reparation. Therefore he is not popular with the Radical press anywhere. The reformers finding that their favourite journals disapprove Mr. Johnson, whose conduct towards England has been marked by perfect cordiality, decided last night that a deputation should wait on the Minister to inform him, in effect, that he is not worthy to be asked to dinner. This conduct may seem truly "English" and "straightforward" to the denizens of No. 8, Adelphi-terrace, but most people will think that if the deputation which goes to Mr. Johnson's house on an impertinent errand finds the door shut in its face, it will be very properly treated. Whatever complaint a section of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's countrymen may have against him, he has given us no cause of offence. And what is it but an absurdity in any case for a clique of Englishmen to undertake to visit the discontent of Americans upon the head of their own Minister?—*Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 11.*

A SENSIBLE CHANGE.

A great step has been made towards getting rid of the silly practice of demanding Latin and Greek verse-making as a proof of scholarship. The Balliol scholarships are the blue ribbons of the University for Undergraduates, and one of them has just been obtained by a man who made no attempt at Latin or Greek verse. It had been announced, this year for the first time, that original Latin and Greek prose would be given as an alternative for Latin and Greek verse. But nobody supposed that a scholar would soon appear, so ripe in other respects, at the age of 18, the usual age for the scholarships, as to warrant the examiners in overlooking the candidate's ignorance of versification. Such a candidate did, however, appear on this, the very first occasion, in Mr. A. H. Higgs, who has been trained at University Hall, London, under Professor Beesly, and has attended the Latin and Greek classes at University College, London. Professor Beesly had always discouraged him in the study of Latin and Greek verse, on the ground that the time wasted on them could be far better applied to the study of a wider range of classical literature, and so it has turned out. Mr. Higgs has won the first Balliol scholarship without writing a word of verse,—a fact which may, we trust, impress the imagination of the masters of public schools, and induce them to drop verses in favour of a wider range of reading, even for their best scholars. If so, Mr. Higgs's success will abate a nuisance.—*Spectator.*

Prince Teck and the Volunteers.—Prince [illegible] distributed the prize lately to the members of [the] 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteers at the head-quarters, [Brix]ton, and in his address to them afterwards said that he [mig]ht he need no longer look upon himself as a foreigner [especia]lly as he had accepted the honorary colonelcy of [the briga]de, and was an enrolled volunteer. The Prince [was loudl]y cheered, and so was General Lindsay the in[spector-ge]neral of volunteers, when, in the course of a few [remarks on] the state of the volunteer force he said that [h]e might venture to say that the returns of [efficienc]y being made up, would show an increase in [the] strength and efficiency of the volunteers.

BANKS.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street. London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee

4	do.	1/11⅝	,,
3	do.	1/11 7/16	,,
2	do.	1/11¾	,,
1	do.	1/11 5/16	,,
On demand		1/11¼	
On Scotland		1/11¼	

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.

Sub-Agency.—Yokohama.

Correspondents.

Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Accounts.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	1s. 11½d.	,,	
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	,,	
,, 2 do.	1s. 11⅜d.	,,	
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	,,	
On demand	1s. 11¼d.	,,	
On Scotland do.			
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11 3/16d.	,,	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

Commission.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 23rd December 1868.

CHARTERED BANK of INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow

Bombay Agency.

Exchange.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
3 do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	,,
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅜d.	,,
1 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¼d.	,,

Interest

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

Remittances.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

Commissions.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Bombay, 1st January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

Head Office.

80, King William Street, London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

Glasgow Deposit Agency.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

Board of Directors.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Chief Manager—R. O. Sawer, Esq.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Agents in Scotland,
British Linen Company Bank.

Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

Current Deposit Accounts.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

6	,,	5 ,,
12	,,	6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass' Beer, bottled by H. Stone and Co.
Bombay, 18th December 1868. LYON & Co.

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Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30 per dozen.	
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Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

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Our first parcel, prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and daily expected to arrive here by Ship "Anazi," is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 doz. case Rs. 74.

1st December 1868. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 21st October 1868.

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CARTES-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS—PLAIN AND COLOURED.
BEST PORCELAIN SLATES FOR OFFICE USE.
CHESSON & WOODHALL
Bombay, 21st December 1868.

Breakfast.—A Successful Experiment.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epp's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack where-ever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

NOTICES.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD Mills, 172, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN and FLOUR EMERY.

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TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE,
Renowned for its immediate effects and speedy cure of
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, AGUE, CRAMP, &c.
as also in
COUGHS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
Composition known and approved by the Medical Profession.
Wholesale Agents—
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
and
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12 Aldersgate St., London, E.C.
Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a diligent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

RIGAUD and Co.'s PARISIAN PERFUMERY patronised by the Empress of the French, and extensively used in all fashionable circles, for its excellence and superiority.

Rigaud and Co.'s Ylang-Ylang and Manilla Bouquet, the new scent. Rigaud & Co. are the only importers in Europe of the fragrant extract of Ylang-ylang, from the Phillippine Isles.

Rigaud and Co.'s Toluline, a delicious toilet water, superior to Eau de Cologne, Toilet Vinegar, or Florida Water.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Soap, exquisitely perfumed and keeping its fragrance to the last.

Rigaud and Co.'s Miranda Pomatum, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Rigaud and Co.'s Dentofrice, a most agreeable elixir for preserving the teeth and perfuming the breath.

Rigaud and Co.'s Tooth-Cream, a remarkable preparation, producing a brilliant whiteness to the teeth.

Rigaud and Co.'s Rose Powder; superior to Violet and all other Starch and Rice Powders.

The Little Monitor; a Guide to the Toilet, with Photographic Illustrations; will be sent on receipt of one stamp.

Wholesale, Rigaud and Co., 45, Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

Agents:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
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JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.
Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.
PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.
May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of
DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay,
Borton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).
N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

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BOXER CARTRIDGES
FOR
SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breech-Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Catridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, primed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of Boxer Cartridges, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

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Central Fire and Pin Fire Cartridges, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentry that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
BOMBAY:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.
And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

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GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings and their Contents in Bombay.

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LYON & Co.

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The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.

Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

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Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 1st September 1868.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,800,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,968
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	490,553
Showing an increase over	1859 of	£262,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£ 73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

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Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
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Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Tuesday, the 5th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

9 Bales Grey Shirtings.
1 do. do. Jaconets.
6 do. do. Domestic.
2 do. do. T. Cloth.
10 do. White Cambricks.
4 do. superior White Shirtings.
4 do. Bookfold do. do.
4 do. Black and Lavender Prints.
10 do. do. White do.
2 Casks Iron Padlocks.
About 2,000 lbs. Iron Tacks.
An Invoice of Iron Nails of assorted sizes, Wrenches and Key, Vices, &c.
2 Cases Brass Handles.
1 do. do. Assorted Locks.
1 do. Assorted Toys.
2 Casks Iron Padlocks.
And any other Goods that may be offered.

Bombay, 5th January 1868. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of very superior and Costly Jewellery, Rich Gold Ornaments and Silver Ware, &c.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock p. m., at their Rooms, No. 12 Apollo Street, Fort, an assortment of the most elegant and valuable Jewellery, consisting of Diamonds, Pearls, Necklaces, Diamond, Brilliant, Ruby and Emerald Rings, (most fashionable), Pearl Bangles, Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Gold Watches set in Diamonds, Gold Ornaments and Watches, Chains, Watch Guards, Ear-rings, Silver Trays, Lottas, Spoons and Forks, &c., &c.

The property can be inspected from Thursday, the 14th day of January instant, from 12 a. m. to 3 p. m. at the office of the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A fine working Sewing Machine, with fittings by W. F. Thomas.
A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
[B]est Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th January 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 6th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock p. m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Longcloth, T. Cloth, American Drill, &c., &c.

4 Cases Navy Canvas.
6 do. Turkey Red Prints.
8 do. Black Chintz.
2 do. Madras Handkerchiefs.
1 do. Embroidered Muslin.
1 do. Hats.
1 do. best Linen Shirts.
2 do. Assorted Toys.
2 do. Pictures in Frames.
1 do. Glass Decanters.
1 do. rich gilt Time-pieces with Shades and stands.
2 do. Panorama Balls.
1 do. Copying Presses.
1 do. Red and Blue Pencils.
1 do. Printed Orleans.
1 do. do. Cambric.
1 do. Scotch Handkerchiefs.
2 Casks rich Porcelain, Flower Vases and Flower Pots.
30 Cases Port Wine.
On account of the concerned:—
C V & Co.—500/517—18 Casks Wire Nails, each cask 10 cwt.
On account and risk of Sooltanally Killobhoy from ex "Prince Charles"—
24 Bags Flour.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 5th January 1868.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BLACK SEED CALLED SHAJEERA.

This Day, Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Aga Abboo Taluhji on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Manock Luckumsy—

20 Bags Black Seed called Shajeera.

SALE OF HANDSOME KEROSINE TABLE LAMPS.

On Friday, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of handsome Kerosine Table Lamps of great variety.

The above will be on view, from Wednesday, the 6th instant.

SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, PIANOFORTE, &c., &c., at BREACH CANDY.

On Saturday, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Breach Candy, near the Temple, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Pianoforte, &c., of W. H. Thacker, Esq., who has left Bombay; the same comprises rich Cut Glass-ware, Porcelain, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Knife Rests, Salt Cellars, Waiters, Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Tea Service, Dessert Knives and Forks, Egg, Cruet, Pickle, and Liqueur Frames, Epergne, Table Cutlery, Dining, Drawing, Pier, Dressing, Washing, and Work Tables, Ladies' Writing Tables, Chiffoniers, a Mahogany Bagatelle Table, a first-rate Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Dining, Drawing, Prodieu, Easy, Folding, Rocking, Arm and without Arm Chairs, a Mahogany Almira, Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, Clothes Presses, Teapoys, Conversation Couches, Bedsteads, Book Cases, Camp Cots, Dressing Glasses, Reclining Couches, 1, 3, and 4 Light Hanging Argand Lustres, Table Ornaments, Guns and Rifles, Dispense and Bath-room Furniture, Cook-room Utensils, &c.

At 1 p.m.

An English-built light open Carriage.
Ditto Brougham.
1 Pair high-caste Australian Horses, Nutmeg Grey.
1 Grey Brougham Horse.
1 Bay Ditto Ditto.
1 Chesnut Riding Horse, a weight Carrier. Double and Single Harness, Saddles, &c.

N. B.—Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A small consignment of first-class Saddlery, from the celebrated maker J. A. Owen, of Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London, consisting of—

3 Ladies' Saddles, of very handsome manufacture.
4 Saddles for Boys or Girls, elegantly stitched.
6 Gentlemen's Saddles, super East India full Shafters.
1 Racing Saddle, weight 2 lbs.
1 do. do. do. 1 lb. 10 oz.
1 New Regulation Military H. Artillery Saddle, with Regulation Bridle to match, and all extras complete.
1 Infantry Officer's Saddle, fitted up for holsters. 1 pair of Holsters with Regulation Bridle, &c., complete.
1 very handsome light-gilted all over, Somerset Saddle, complete.

The above have just arrived per Overland Route, are in excellent condition, and will be sold at English cost with charges to ensure a speedy clearance.

Bombay, 5th January, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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